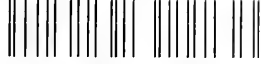
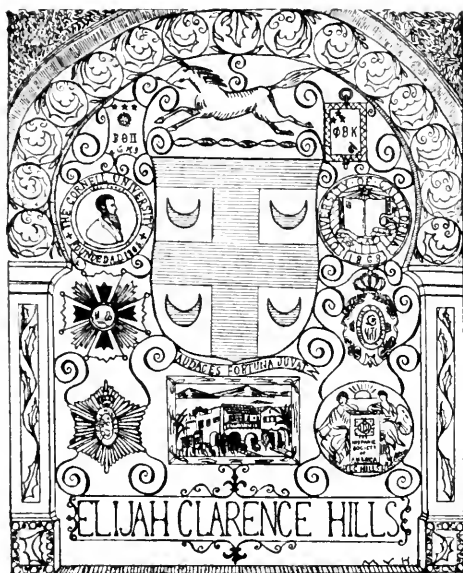


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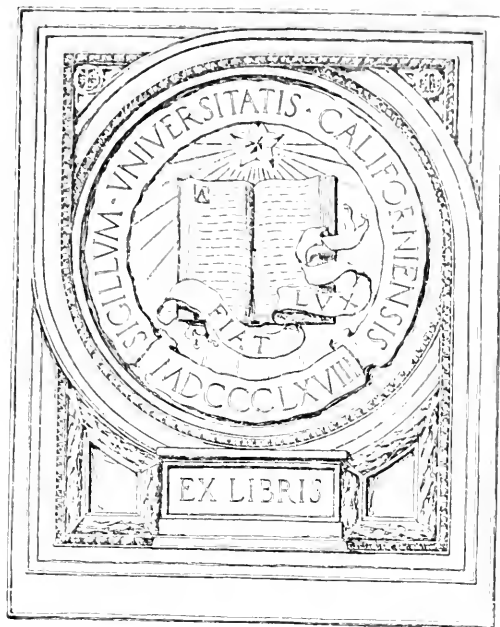
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ELIJAH CLARENCE HILLS • 1867-1932



ELIJAH CLARENCE HILLS was, from 1922 till his death, first a Professor of Spanish and then Professor of Romance Philology at the University of California. A native of Illinois, reared in Florida, he graduated from Cornell in 1892 and studied in Paris; he was successively professor in Rollins College, in Colorado College, librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, and head for romance languages at Indiana University. For his distinguished achievements in Spanish philology, he was made Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Queen Isabel.

In Professor Hills were combined vast and precise learning with extraordinary humanity. Though a grammarian and philologist, his teaching implied the great world. He had a talent for friendship: capable of the seclusions of the scholar and editor and born to an inviolable personal dignity, he possessed also an uncommon social charm which exercised itself in widening circles. His charity showed as kindness, deference, tolerance, the sharing of the possessions his long labors had accumulated. He was a wise collector of books, and specialized in Spanish lexicons. Mrs. Hills presented to the University of California his collection of books, one of which is here inscribed to his memory.



Canadian-French.

The Language and Literature of the Past Decade 1890—1900

with a

Retrospect of the Causes that have produced them

by

J. Seddes, Jr., Ph. D.

Professor of Romance Languages in Boston University.



Junge & Sohn, Erlangen.

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HILLS

The language and literature of the past decade, with a retrospect of the causes that have produced them. In any attempt like the present to deal with the development of the French language in Canada during the past decade, with a retrospective glance at the works which in evolving it have been the most potent it is only fair to take due account of circumstances that have operated so powerfully, as to make Canadian literature what it is to-day — the exponent of the nation's growth. The dramatic events following the discovery and colonization of the country furnish the keynote to the train of thought that has ever been uppermost, from the time the events themselves became the theme of song of the unlettered, down through the period of the historians to the present time.

Two races have been thrown together, and while continuing to develop as of old in parallel courses without fusing, they nevertheless no longer, speaking broadly, exhibit that intense antagonistic race spirit so productive in the past of countless evils, and the central idea of which in the French mind was complete autonomy for themselves. The marked increase in the population of both races, brought towards the close of this century into such intimate contact, their common country and mutual interest, all point clearly to the impartial mind that the general good is not best served by separation, but by union. The prosperity which followed the union of 1840, and the very great advance in the material and intellectual development of both peoples since the confederation of 1867, demonstrate this with that striking effect which only facts that speak for themselves can produce. Despite the very incongruous elements composing the population of the Dominion of Canada, — English, French, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, German, Indian, and other elements less numerous, extending, too, over a territory greater than that possessed by the United States before the purchase of Alaska, that common feeling of unity of purpose that characterizes nations individually, has particularly since the confederation, so permeated every part of the material and intellectual life of the Dominion, as to give to the terms Canada and Canadian a stamp of their own which is national, distinguishing, and more pronounced every year. There is a Canadian literature, and whether represented by Dr. Wm. Kingsford's: *History of Canada*¹), Wm. Kirby's historical romance: *Le chien d'or*²), or John Lesperance's novel *The Bastonnais*³), or the novels of Gilbert Parker, examples from among the finest produced by Anglo-Saxon pens in Canada, or whether by François-Xavier Garneau's *Histoire du Canada*⁴), which holds the place in the hearts of the French population that Kingsford's does in that of the English, or by Gérin-Lajoie's *Jean Rivard*⁵), or Pierre J. O. Chauveau's *Charles Guérin*⁶), illustrating the best types of French authors, or by the productions of quite a number who use both languages effectively, like the well known writers: Le Moine, Bender, Sulte, Fréchette,

1) Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison, 1887: 98; 10 v. 8°. 2) Boston, Page & Co. New edit., 1897; pp. 624. 12°. 3) Toronto, 1877; pp. 359. 8°. 4) 4th edit., Montreal, 1885; 1st edit., Quebec and Montreal, (rare) 4 v. 8°; (1845—52). In 1898, a 5th edition was announced in preparation. 5) 2 v. 2d edit., Montreal: *Le défricheur*, 1874; pp. 208. *L'économiste*, 1876; pp. 230. 12°. 6) Montreal, 1853; pp. VII + 359. 8°.

Jean Charles Taché, and Dionne, these productions, French or English, possess something in common, which must be felt as distinctively Canadian; and it is in making up this national life, as a component factor of it, that the French language and literature has played an important part. ~~There has~~ ^{There has} been, indeed, quite a powerful influence exerted on this literature by works produced outside of Canada, which in passing it is ~~will be~~ ^{will be} noted because they certainly have contributed much to the popular knowledge of the Dominion, and French Canada in particular. No production has brought Acadia so prominently into the public eye as Longfellow's *Evangeline*⁷⁾. HOWELLS: *A chance acquaintance*⁸⁾ and *A wedding journey*⁹⁾ have lent a peculiarly fascinating interest to the places described in these novels. In the minds of every schoolboy of New England, the Bay of Chaleur is associated with "SKIPPER INESON¹⁰⁾" and "the women of Marblehead" because of Whittier's poem, and the lustre that Francis Parkman¹¹⁾ has shed over French Canada is of the most enduring, and one of which the Canadians themselves may well be proud. The names of Hallock, Warner, Thoreau, and Steedman call up memories of Canada that are dear. That outsiders should have been quick to seize the opportunity presented by a region so romantic and so brimful of historic events is not to be wondered at. Far fewer and of much less importance are the works produced by French writers outside of Canada, of which there will be occasion to speak later.

Like all literatures, Canadian-French takes its rise in song. These songs are the expression of the people's feelings, inspired by the native grandeur of their surroundings, and bearing the imprint of simplicity in their structure. There are also tales and legends and old ballads brought from Normandy and Brittany, the names of which recall their origin: "A St. Malo", "A Rouen", "Le merle blanc", "A la claire fontaine", all of which is quite foreign to the spirit of Anglo-Saxon early efforts, and an idea of which can best be got in the esteemed edition with music of Ernest Gagnon¹²⁾. But during the entire period of the French domination in Canada [1608—1760] there cannot be said to have existed, properly speaking, Canadian literature. Indeed, it was only after the conquest [1760] that there was a printing press in Canada, and up to that time the population numbered about 65,000, nearly all French. From that time, even, compared with the advance in the Republic over the border, the increase in all the provinces, owing to internal dissensions, difficulty of governing elements so mixed, was slow but steady; and just after the union, towards 1841, the total population of Canada was over a million and a half, with the French-Canadian element slightly preponderating. From that time on, the Anglo-Saxons in numbers have forged to the front, but at the same time the French-Canadians have greatly multiplied, the census of 1891 giving for the province of Quebec, which is nearly all French, a population of 1,488,535 out of a total

7) Poetical works, Boston, Houghton Mifflin & Co. 1884. 12°. 8) Idem, 1894. 9) Idem, 1897. 10) Complete poetical works; idem, 1895. 11) Parkman's works, Boston, Little Brown & Co., were issued separately between the years 1847—1892. 9 v. 8°. 12) *Chansons populaires du Canada*, Québec, 1865; pp. 371. 8°. 2^d edit., 1880; also a 3^d.

for the Dominion of 4,833,239; so that the probability, which is now generally admitted of the disappearance of the French language from Louisiana, is at present by no means applicable to its career in the north of America.

That the literature of Canada has been preeminently historical is most natural from the rich material left by the earliest explorers, which compensates, to some extent, for the lack of Canadian literature proper during the two centuries and a quarter the territory was under French dominion, from the time Jacques Cartier took possession of it in 1534, in the name of the French king, down to the conquest in 1760. Cartier's three expeditions can hardly be said to have been productive of other results than handing down to posterity the first authentic accounts of discovery in the vast domain now known as the Dominion of Canada. An account of the first voyage¹³, brought out in Rouen, France, in 1598, was republished in Quebec, in 1843, by the Quebec literary and historical society in the: "*Voyages de découvertes au Canada entre les années 1534 et 1542*". Despite the lack of literary merit of the recital, the story of the discovery of the St. Lawrence on the festival day of St. Lawrence, the naming of the Mont Réal because of the beautiful view, and the description of the Indians told with sailor-like simplicity and directness, must ever possess a world-wide and enduring interest, remaining as it does, the foundation of the annals of the people.

Not, however, until about three quarters of a century after Cartier's first landing, did this new world begin to be somewhat more known to Europeans through the several volumes published by Champlain of his voyages and discoveries between 1603 and his death in 1635. The struggles to form a colony in Acadia, the rude trials of Poutrincourt and Pontgravé, the sailing up the St. Lawrence, founding of Quebec and discovery of lake Champlain, together with experiences with the Indians, form one of the best sources of American history extant. The matter is available in the excellent six-volume quarto edition published in Quebec, in 1870, and edited with notes by the Abbé Laverdière, professor of history and for some time librarian of Laval university, the whole production in every way reflecting credit upon Canadian scholarship. Similar narrations to Champlain's by his contemporaries, Marc Lescarbot and Gabriel Sagard, have become classic landmarks in Canadian history. That of Lescarbot¹⁴ deals with the Nova Scotia colony, and forms one of the most entertaining accounts of the experiences of those days. The popular character of the work, together with the volume of verse: *Les muses de la Nouvelle-France*¹⁵, have especially endeared Lescarbot to the hearts of the Canadians. Of less importance are the works¹⁶ of Father Sagard who was engaged for a time in Huron missionary work.

13) The original work: *Brief récit de la navigation faicte ès isles de Canada etc.*, is, of course, extremely rare. The matter contained there, however, is to be found in Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*, 1613; (Paris, Tross, 1866) and in the renowned magnum opus of Hakluyt: *The principal navigations, voyages etc.* (London, 1600, 3 v.); reprinted by the Hakluyt society in 1850. 14) A Paris: Chez Jean Millot, M. DC. XL. 4 v. small 8°, in all pp. 851. 15) Bound with the 3^d v. of *Histoire de la N-F.* 16) *Le grand voyage du pays des Hurons etc.* A Paris, Chez Denys Moreau etc. MDCCXXII. 2 v. small 8°; pp. XXV + 268; reprinted by Tross, Paris, 1865;

According to Charlevoix¹⁷, they are less trustworthy than they would have been had their author lived longer in the country, in order to verify his observations as to life of the Indians and vocabulary of the Huron dialect.

During this period, whatever instruction the colonists received was through the priests and missionaries, who were most zealous in prosecuting their evangelical mission among the Indians, and particularly the order of the Jesuits, to whom is owed the famous *Relation des Jésuites*, among many other productions of lesser note among the clergy. These "relations" are the annual reports of the Jesuit missionaries of the field covered during that time to the head of the order in Quebec, from whence they were transmitted to France for publication. They extend from 1632, with occasional accounts of earlier happenings, down to 1679. The narration, although simple, abounds with incidents of the most thrilling description, and is the most important documentary evidence of the religious life and events of that whole period. The edition generally in use in Canada is a three-volume octavo edition published in Quebec, in 1858, by government direction¹⁸).

Among the Jesuits who were for several years active missionaries to the Iroquois Indians, towards the end of the XVIIth and the beginning of the XVIIIth century, was Father Lafitau who published, in two quarto volumes, an account of his observations entitled: *Mœurs des sauvages américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers temps*¹⁹). The comparison shows research and study but is, nevertheless, much labored. Although the order of Jesuits and Recollets worked at times hand in hand, as when the latter called in the former to aid in gospel work among the Hurons in the early part of the XVIIth century, to which efforts we are indebted for the *Relations*, nevertheless one of the important works of the time, written by the Recollet Father, Chrestien Le Clerq, in charge of the district to the north-east of the Bay of Chaleur, and of which he also wrote an account²⁰), shows a spirit strongly antagonistic to the Jesuits: *Etablissement de la foi dans la nouvelle France*²¹). This is quite well known in New England and vicinity through the scholarly two-volume octavo edition in English by Dr. John Gilmary Shea²²). The Fathers contributed considerable in the way of descriptions of travels, and among such efforts may be mentioned the three works of the Recollet Father, Louis Hennepin, the companion of La Salle over the great lakes, and the first writer to describe the falls of Niagara: *Déscription de la Louisiane*²³): *Nouvelle découverte d'un très-grand pays*²⁴): *Nouveau voyage*

Histoire du Canada etc. A Paris, Chez Claude Somnis etc. MDCXXXVI. 3 v. small 8^{vo}; pp. LXIV + 922. *Dictionnaire de la langue Huronne* etc. Morneau etc. MDC XXXII; small 8^{vo}; pp. 12 + 134. Both reprinted by Tross, 1866. 17) *Histoire de la N. France*, t. I, p. XLIX " . . . mais il n'a pas eu le tems de voir assez bien les choses, encore moins de vérifier tout ce qu'on lui avoit dit". 18) According to the bibliographer, Philéas Gagnon, BCan., nos. 2790, 2971, a complete set of this valuable work should consist of fifty-four volumes; but it is impossible to find a perfect set in America. 19) Paris; Saugrain l'aîné, 1724. 2 v. 4^{to}, and also 1 v. 12^{vo}. In regard to the new 73-volume American edition, see no. 210. 20) *Nouvelle relation de la Gaspésie* etc. Paris, 1691; pp. 572. 12^{vo}. 21) Paris, 1691; 2 v. 12^{vo}. 22) New York, 1881. 23) Paris, 1683; pp. 312 + 107; small 12^{vo}. 24) Utrecht, 1697; pp. 506. 12^{vo}.

d'un Pais plus grand que l'Europe²⁵), -- which may be taken with some distrust. Notwithstanding the Jesuit Charlevoix's criticism²⁶) of Hennepin's style being bombastic and declamatory, these travels have been exceeded by those of no other writer in popularity, not even La Hontan, and of the three works together, there have been published down to 1880, more than fifty editions in different languages. In 1880, appeared Dr. Shea's English translation²⁷) of the Description de la Louisiane, and also that of the Nouvelle Découverte²⁸), made with the same care which has characterized all his labor on the many early rare annals, and which have added much pleasure and satisfaction to the study of these times.

Parallel with the popularity of Father Hennepin's works, is that attained by the Baron de la Hontan's Nouveaux voyages en Amérique²⁹), which dealing with the important period of Frontenac and Lasalle (1672), likewise went through many editions and has been the subject of widely different criticism. Charlevoix accuses him of giving his pen altogether too free rein, of not only distorting facts but inventing them³⁰). Certainly his geography is feeble, and the seriousness becoming in a historical narrative is not always observed; yet it must be remembered Charlevoix was a Jesuit, and that La Hontan's reflections, here and there upon the religious orders were anything but gratifying to the clergy, although perhaps very readable to the layman.

The last of the writers of this period is admittedly considered by both French and English authorities the first of them all in ability to write history. The Jesuit Father, Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix records the impressions of a keen observer who came over in 1720, to inspect the Jesuit missions, and travelled through the country from Acadia to the gulf of Mexico. His work: Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle-France appeared in Paris, in three quarto volumes, in 1744, and embraces the entire period between the discovery of la Nouvelle-France by Cartier in 1534, down to the year 1731, being the most complete historical work issued under French dominion. The work in its thoroughness is quite like the modern scientific method of dealing with such topics, the author in the first place being thoroughly conversant with all the literature on the subject, and in the next place having explored the ground in propria persona. Besides possessing a clear intellect and experience, he is a skilled writer -- for several other works are due to his pen^{30a}) -- and his powers of analysis and arrangement fit him admirably for his task. He touches on almost every thing pertaining to his subject, morally, mentally, and materially. The plants, animals, natives, customs and traditions of the country, all come

25) Utrecht, 1698; pp 389. 16". 26) Histoire de la N. France, t. I, p. liv. . . . "Du reste, tous ces ouvrages font écrits d'un style de déclamation, qui choque par son enflure et révolte par les libertés que se donne l'auteur". 27) New York, 1880. 28) Idem. 29) A La Haye etc M. DCC. LIII; 2 v., 12". 30) Histoire de la Nouvelle-France, tome I, p. LV.: "La grande liberté qu'il a donnée à sa plume a beaucoup contribué à faire lire son livre . . . et par conséquent il n'apprend rien aux uns, et ne peut que jeter les autres dans l'erreur". 30a) Histoire et description du Japon, 1715; Histoire de Saint-Domingue, 1730. Histoire du Paraguay, 1756.

in for a good share of attention, and plans, sketches, and maps are not wanting to elucidate the whole. Throughout all this, he never loses sight of his main object — the mission of the Jesuits in America to make proselytes, and to carry the gospel wherever they may go, and to spread everywhere the evangelical influence. Although his style is at times prolix, the work because of its conscientious and intrinsic merit ever commands respect.

We have now passed in review the great works of the founders of not only the present French-Canadian literature, but of that distinctively national literature of Canada now only just arising, — historical works that are contemporary with the history of New England, whose literature is read wherever English itself is. From these sources, the deep historic interest which is attached to the past of the first pioneers of Canada, has developed. French Canada itself had properly no literature of its own during the entire period of the French dominion. The colonists, unlike their New England neighbors, had no hand whatever in self-government, not even holding a town meeting for public local interests, school purposes, or other matters. They were merely automatons, and therefore it is out of the question to look for anything very expressive in the way of literary development. All a young man could aspire to in that direction was the priesthood, which like a democracy, was open to the humblest colonist. Probably the man of most culture and refinement among the functionaries sent out by the French to administer the colony, was the Marquis de la Galissonnière, in charge from 1747 to 1749; yet, nevertheless, because books were neither written nor read during this period, and were only to be found in a few houses of the well-to-do, it must not be supposed that culture did not exist. M. Benjamin Sulte, who for many years has made a long study of the early life of the Canadians, finds a record³¹) of Corneille's *Cid* being produced in Quebec in 1645, and Molières' *Tartufe* in 1677. Plays, however, have never been as popular as they doubtless would have been, had they not been discontinued by the clergy, whose influence throughout this period and long after, has ever been the ruling one. Even in the most prosaic period, when material affairs left the colonists no leisure to attend to intellectual development, there were always some who were not indifferent to such matters, and their native intelligence served to stimulate in the right direction. Then came the dark days which witnessed first the strife with the Iroquois, and then the struggle with Great Britain, followed by the conquest of 1760, the emigrating of the old French stock and immigrating of a new race. Then the American revolution, followed by a period of restlessness, continued more or less throughout the civilized world by the events of the French revolution. Then the division of the country into upper and lower Canada [1791], a period more favorable for the making of history than for chronicling it. Yet, because of the establishment of representative government in the provinces, intellectual vigor was infused into the life of the French province, the results of

31) "The origin of the French-Canadians", pp. 47-50 of v. 1: *An encyclopaedia of the country*; edited by J. Castell-Hopkins, Toronto, 1898-99; 5 v., 4°.

which, though slow, were seen later on. There followed the war of 1812, a climax to the events of the American revolution; and just as in Europe a period of restlessness followed the Napoleonic wars, so in Canada the same spirit prevailed, only intensified by those distressing disturbances occasioned by domestic strife between antagonistic races, leading to the Papineau rebellion of 1837. It is only after these stormy times, just after the union of 1840, that literary works of national importance begin to appear. The intellectual development of the nation is distinctly marked out into four periods, of which the first, that of the French dominion, and the second, from the conquest of 1760 to the union of 1840, a reign, as we have just seen, of intellectual torpor, we have now passed in review.

It is not surprising that the beginnings of the new literature should have their sources in the old, so rich in historic material. The first Canadian writer of the third period -- from the union of 1840 to the confederation of 1867 -- whose works deserve to be noted, is Michael Bibaud, a contributor to reviews and magazines, such as the *Aurore des Canadas* [1815--19], the *Observateur Canadien* [1839], and its continuation the *Magazin du bas Canada* [1832-34], the *Encyclopédie canadienne* [1844] which he founded. Although short-lived, like nearly all Canadian periodical literature, these publications were in their day promising. He was also the author of the first volume of poetry published by a French-Canadian³²), and held in its day in much esteem and still prized. The importance of his principal work: *Histoire du Canada, et des canadiens, sous la domination française*³³), lies rather in the task itself, a most commendable undertaking for the time, and the pioneer of the well known histories of F. X. Garneau, Ferland, and Faillon. Indeed the work of Bibaud, Ferland, and Faillon has been clearly surpassed in historical and literary value by Garneau's history³⁴), a work of conspicuous merit which followed shortly after that of Bibaud. The latter's assured high place in the hearts of his countrymen is due to the moral stimulus he exerted in encouraging literary effort, rather than to his own contributions which are, nevertheless, not without value.

Garneau's *Histoire du Canada*, among French-Canadians, takes the highest rank, and is for them the standard authority on the history of the French-Canadian race. It is, too, the work that has made Canadian history best known to continental Europeans. Written with simplicity and directness, yet with much favor and evident strong French sympathies, nevertheless good sense characterizes the whole work, which was only written after much documentary research both in Europe and America. While the mistakes of British rule are pointed out, on the other hand the blessings enjoyed under the new régime contrasted with the lack of self-government under the old, are no less apparently portrayed, and so

32) *Épîtres, satires, chansons, épigrammes et autres Pièces de Vers*. Montréal, à l'imprimerie de la Minerve, 1830; pp. 478. 12°. 33) Montréal, John Jones, 1837; pp. 370. Followed by *Histoire du Canada, et des canadiens sous la domination anglaise*. Mont-Réal, Lovell & Gibson, 1844; pp. 448. Idem. Montréal, Lovell, 1878; pp. 512. 3 v. small 8°. 34) *Histoire du Canada, depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours*. Vol. 1, Québec, N. Aubin, 1845; pp. 558. Vol. 2, Québec, 1846; pp. 577. Vol. 3, Québec, 1848; pp. 566. Vol. 4, Montréal, Lovell, 1852; pp. 325. 4 v. 8°.

admirably is the case put, that French-Canadians can no longer be deceived or in doubt in regard to their actual well-being. The testimony of writers of both worlds like Henri Martin, the count of Montalembert, George Bancroft, Francis Parkman, and many other very distinguished men of letters, who have cited Garneau's work as authority, goes far to show that the French-Canadians themselves have made no false estimate of the value of his History.

An other history which is much appreciated in French Canada, is the *Cours d'histoire du Canada*³⁵), by the Abbé J. B. A. Ferland, written in a somewhat different vein from that of Garneau, yet showing unusual narrative power and literary style. The work is the result of a series of lectures delivered at Laval university, where the author was at one time dean of the faculty, on the stirring events in the history of the country. It is pervaded by a moral and philosophical tone, which it is natural to find in works of the clergy; and the conscientious research of its author at home and abroad entitles it to the place it holds among the first of the historical works by native Canadians. The Abbé died while the second volume was in preparation. It was, however, edited and published by a colleague, l'Abbé Laverdière, then librarian of Laval.

A work which is often thought of in connection with the works just noted is the *Histoire de la colonie française*³⁶). This was written by the Abbé Etienne M. Faillon, a Sulpitian priest who lived several years in the province of Quebec and who was, as in the case of the Abbé Ferland, prevented by death from completing his labors. His work sheds light on the civil and religious life of the time, but in giving so much attention to the colonization of Ville-Marie and to events purely local and legendary, it belongs rather to missionary or secular than to the general colonial history of the province. It may be said, however, in this connection, that the historical work produced by Frenchmen, from the third period on, who have visited Canada for that purpose, is not in the same class with the historical works of real merit by the Canadian authors just cited, and they merit but a cursory glance. In 1859, appeared E. Rameau's *La France aux colonies*³⁷). This work attempts the task of tracing the early settlers back to their original provinces in France, and is of some use to the student interested in dialect research in indicating possibly what influences to be on the lookout for in different regions. As a historical work, it is so extremely partisan as to occasion a feeling of distrust towards it by even cordial French sympathizers. As an example of the nature of this unreflecting exaggeration, the following will suffice³⁸): The writer predicts that in the year 1920, the French population of Canada will reach 5,000,000 "et qu'ainsi l'espace commencerait en quelques endroits à leur manquer dans les limites que nous avons assignées." He gravely informs the reader that "la société américaine, sous plus d'un rapport est assez mal organisée, et que s'il fallait en croire le témoignage général, les risques à courir dans un voyage de New-York à la Nouvelle-Orléans, grâce aux filous,

35) V. 1, Québec, 1861; pp. XI + 522. V. 2, 1865; pp. VI + 620, 2 v. 8°.

36) Ville-Marie (Montréal), 1865-67. 3 v. large 8°. 37) Paris; pp. XXXIX + 160 + 355. 8°. 38) Cf. pp. 236, 247, 263.

aux loafers, aux rixes publiques et aux accidents de viabilité, ne seraient guère moindres que ceux du chemin de Constantinople à Damas." His horror of what is popularly known as "l'œil américain" is thus expressed: "Tandisqu'aux États-Unis, les esprits s'absorbent avec une préoccupation épuisante dans le commerce, dans l'industrie, dans l'adoration du veau d'or, il appartient au Canada de s'approprier avec désintéressement et une noble fierté, le côté intellectuel, scientifique et artistique du mouvement américain, en s'adonnant avec préférence au culte du sentiment de la pensée et du beau." This the French-Canadians can easily do, because of the advantage of their surroundings, "par leurs croyances catholiques, par la tournure d'esprit qu'il tiennent de nous", for, after all, they are indeed "plus forts, plus affables et plus patients que les américains; ils sont en effet par certains côtés supérieurs à ces derniers. L'honnêteté de leur vie, la simplicité des mœurs", etc. In fine, they are to become "les représentants du génie gréco-latin et des idées qui en sont l'apanage naturel". This is written, be it remarked, in all seriousness, the writer possessing unconsciously many of the characteristics that have rendered so deservedly popular the writings of Mark Twain.

A second edition of this author's *Une colonie féodale en Amérique*³⁹) was issued in 1889, published by the aid of the Canadian government and the minister of public instruction, M. Ernest Gagnon, who placed all manner of original documents at the writer's disposal. The history of Acadia is told circumstantially from 1604 down to 1881, and there is much of value there to the historian and something to the linguist. However, just as in *La France aux colonies*, the attempt to work on the reader's sympathy in favor of France, interferes with what merit the plain statement of fact of itself carries with it. Another historical account by a native Frenchman, Eugène Réveillaud: *Histoire du Canada et des Canadiens-Français*⁴⁰) is said to be "la première et seule histoire du Canada écrite en français par un protestant. Il préconise l'annexion du Canada aux États-Unis"⁴¹). The appendix contains an article: "La langue et la littérature française au Canada", by the same author, which he originally wrote for the *Bibliothèque universelle et revue suisse*⁴²), containing such information on the language in general, useful enough in its way, as an industrious amateur is likely to pick up en passant.

To return to the native Canadian writers who have produced historical works of importance, although secondary to their distinguished confrères, whose productions, just passed in review, rank in a certain sense as the native Canadian-French classics, the writings of several scholars along the same lines cannot well be omitted from even a brief review of French-Canadian development, because of their intrinsic value and excellence. In time order, the *Histoire de cinquante ans*⁴³) by T. Pierre Bédard comes first. This takes in the troubled period between the constitution and the union [1791-1841], and in being a detailed account of parlia-

39) Paris, Plon; and Montréal, Granger frères; v. 1, pp. 1-XXXII-365; v. 2, pp. 425. 40) Paris, s. d. (1884); pp. 551. 8°. 41) E. Gagnon, *Essai de bibliographie canadienne*, no. 3002, p. 421. 42) Genève et Lausanne, Août, 1883. 43) Québec, 1869; pp. XVI + 117 + X. 8°.

mentary proceedings, supplies a want. This same period had been already covered in the six volume work⁴⁴⁾ of Robert Christie — more or less of a compilation — and Bédard's work, in a restricted way, confines itself somewhat as does Christie's to recording parliamentary events. Benjamin Sulte's *Histoire des Canadiens-Français, 1608—1880*⁴⁵⁾, is the work of a conscientious student who has devoted many years to the study of the history of his people and to tracing their origin to the different provinces. His many publications in the *Revue Canadienne*⁴⁶⁾, *Album de la Minerve*⁴⁷⁾, *Mémoires de la société royale du Canada*⁴⁸⁾, and in numerous publications both English and French, have well qualified him for his work, which in French Canada takes rank as an authority. *Le Canada sous l'union [1841—67]* by Louis P. Turcotte, like Bédard's *Histoire de cinquante ans*⁴⁹⁾, fills a very definitely marked historical interval, and one, too, not easy to write upon from an impartial standpoint. The author, who was assistant librarian for the provincial parliament, has made good use of his opportunities and produced an instructive work, although if the charge be made by his countrymen that his work is too favorable to the conservatives, it will not lack defenders to support the stand taken by the author. *Les patriotes de 1837—38*⁵⁰⁾, by L. O. David is a good example of the treatment of a topic more limited in extent of time and space than those it followed. A work, biographical in character, and extremely useful in aiding to understand the hardships of the Canadian pioneers in colonizing the country, is Joseph Tassé's *Les Canadiens de l'Ouest*⁵¹⁾. As a translator in the Canadian house of commons, this writer has had the opportunity of searching amid a rich store of material, and his work, because it is in the nature of a compilation, fulfills none the less its mission in bringing into general notice, in a popular form, the sacrifices endured and qualities displayed by the pioneers in influencing the national life.

Another work, historical and biographical, — though more than either really genealogical, is that of l'Abbé Tanguay: *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours*⁵²⁾. The colossal task which the Abbé has undertaken of tracing the genealogy of the nation from 1608 down to the treaty of Paris [1763] long seemed impossible of realization: indeed, fifteen years followed after the publication of the first volume in 1871, before the second appeared in 1886, and the last, v. 7, in 1890. It is, in a measure, by observing the publication of such works within the last few decades as l'Abbé Laverdière's edition of the *Oeuvres de Champlain*⁵³⁾, the *Relations des Jésuites*⁵⁴⁾ under the patronage

44) A history of the late province of lower Canada etc. Vols. 1—5, Québec, 1848—54. V. 6, Montreal, 1855; small 8°. 45) Montréal, 1882—84; 8 v. large 4°. 46) Montréal, 1864—1887, and, irregularly, some numbers later. 47) Montréal, 1872—74, 3 v. 4°. 48) Montréal, from 1883 issued annually, containing a French section. 49) Québec, v. 1, 1871; pp. 225; v. 2, 1872; pp. 617; small 8°. 50) Montréal, Sénécal & Fils, 1884; pp. 298, 8°. 51) Montréal, 1878; v. 1, pp. XXXVII + 356; v. 2, pp. 401, 8°. 52) Montréal, 7 v. large 8°, issued between 1871 and 1890. 53) Québec, 1870; 6 v. 4°. 54) Québec, 1858; 3 v. large 8°, and see note 18.

of the government, and the *Dictionnaire généalogique*, that the best idea can be got of the intellectual development of the French-Canadians. The Abbé Tanguay's work is one that immediately interests students of local dialects in the French districts throughout Canada, and its importance in linguistic work, like that of Professor Elliotts' *Speech mixture in French Canada*⁵⁵), which will receive attention later on among productions of that class, is much appreciated.

It will now be obvious that the main literary prose productions of the French-Canadians are historical, and that those of a different character like the modern novel, romance, or book of travels, is likely to be based on historical data, or to abound in allusions recalling the events which have had from the very beginning so intense an interest, and have been so fraught with significance in the nation's growth. And this, indeed, is the case. Of the writers just reviewed, Bibaud, Garneau, Ferland, Sulte, Turcotte, Tassé, David, and Tanguay, merely the *magnum opus*, so to speak, has been cited; but they were nearly all prolific writers, some of them, like Bibaud and Sulte, indefatigable workers, and their influence, in public and private life, by pen and by word, on the French language of Canada and the intellectual development of the French-Canadians, would be hard to overestimate.

We now come to writings in a somewhat different category from the class just considered; and first of all, and bordering on to historical subjects — some of them indeed being purely historical — come the prose productions of l'Abbé H. R. Casgrain and J. L. Lemoine, perhaps the two best known men of letters to-day in the province of Quebec. J. L. Lemoine, six years the senior of the illustrious Abbé, being born in Quebec, in 1825, has since 1859, both in book form and in reviews like *La revue canadienne*⁵⁶), *Les soirées canadiennes*⁵⁷), *Le foyer canadien*⁵⁸), *The Saturday reader*⁵⁹), brought out a long list of contributions⁶⁰), which have made English and French Canada proud of him. He is particularly interested in natural history, upon which much from his pen has appeared both in English and French. But the writings, which are of direct interest in this connection, are those which are peculiarly Canadian and appeal directly to the natives of the soil. "*Nos maisons de campagne*"⁶¹); "*Les dernières années de la domination française en Canada*"⁶²); *Album canadien, histoire, archéologie, ornithologie*⁶³); *Histoire des fortifications et des rues de Québec*⁶⁴); *Le château Bigot*⁶⁵). His versatility is exemplified by his contributions in the *Mémoires de la société royale du Canada*⁶⁶), 1882—89⁶⁷): 1° "*Nos quatre historiens modernes: Bibaud, Garneau, Ferland, Faillon*". 2° "*Les aborigènes d'Amérique. Leurs rites mortuaires*". 3° "*Le général Sir Frederick Haldenand à Québec, 1778—1784*".

55) *AJPh.*, vols. V, VII, 1886 et seq. 56) See note 15. 57) Québec, 1861—65, 5 v. 8°. 58) Québec, 1863—66, formant avec les primes 8 vols. 8°. 59) Montreal. 60) The *Bibliographie de Sir J. M. Lemoine* by RAOUL RENAUD, Québec, 1897, contains over fifty works, some in French, some in English, and eight important contributions to the *Mémoires de la société royale*. 61) *R. Can.* 1865. 62) *Idem*, 1866. 63) Québec, 1870; pp. 119, 8°. 64) Québec, 1875; pp. 22, 8°. 65) Québec, 1890. Edition intime à 50 ex., pp. 8, 16°. 66) See note 48. 67) Respectively: 1882, -84, -88, and -89.

4^o "Parallèle historique entre le comte de la Galissonnière [1747—49] et le comte du Dufférin [1872--78]". But where the author is perhaps at his best, in that peculiarly local genre of the Canadian tale, is in *Maple leaves*: a budget of legendary, historical, critical, and sporting intelligence⁶⁸). Although written in English, one cannot well separate the tales in *Maples Leaves* of the Canadian homes, and the legends of château Bigot, and the legend of the golden dog, le corricau or the iron cage, the loss of the Auguste, the grave of Cadieux, and De Brébouef and Lalemant from French life, of which they contribute the charm as well as that of their chronicler.

Parallel with Lemoine's writings in the same well known Canadian reviews, appear those of his illustrious colleague in letters, and on many kindred subjects of a historical character. *Les légendes canadiennes*⁶⁹) first brought their author into general public notice. Like Lemoine's tales redolent of the soil, these legends, — there are three of them: "Le tableau de la rivière Ouelle"; "Les pionniers"; and "La jongleuse"; — are best appreciated by those familiar with the scenes described. It may be said, however, that undue prominence is attached to the imaginative or the supernatural as compared with the natural, a defective tendency which the writer appears to recognize by restraining it in subsequent writings. The next work of importance which gained universal attention for itself from the French-Canadians is: *Histoire de la mère Marie de l'incarnation*⁷⁰), one of the most remarkable books that has appeared in Canada. The author received a medal from his holiness the Pope, and the second edition appeared in a German translation by the Abbé Geiger⁷¹). The story is of the most interesting character, being the life of a lady of position in France, who after marrying, becoming a mother and then a widow, abandoned her home to seek the wild shores of a new land and to devote herself to religion. After many hardships, she finally became supérieure in the monastery of the Ursulines, an educational institution of a high order in Québec. The style of the writer is at times wearisome, because of its conventionality. There is a fondness for rhetorical phrases that detract rather than add to the interest. Another very celebrated work, which with the preceding are generally regarded as his masterpieces, is the *Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec*⁷²).

His later works, which are numerous and mostly historical, will be noted in their time order among recent publications. Both l'Abbé Casgrain and Sir James Lemoine are among the most prolific writers that Canada has produced. Each, in his way, has done all he could to better materially, morally, and intellectually, the condition of the people of lower Canada. Each has appealed to a large and admiring constituency, l'Abbé rather more to the clergy and the religious element, which in the province of Québec is very prominent, Sir James rather more to the laymen and those fond of nature and the natural in history and science. Each is a

68) Québec, between 1863 and 1894, 5 vols. 8°. 69) Québec, 1861; pp. 425, 12°. 70) First edit., Québec, 1864; pp. 467. 8°; 2^d edit., 1865; new edit., 1886. 71) Regensburg, 1872; pp. VI + 336. 12°. 72) Québec, 1878; pp. 612. 8°; idem, 1888. See Raoul Renault's Bibliography of J. M. Lemoine, Québec, 1897.

member of the Royal Society of Canada, — one of the proudest distinctions a man of letters in the Dominion can aspire to, the transactions of which appearing annually under the title of *Mémoires de la société royale du Canada*⁷³), contain some of the best literary efforts of the year.

Among the French-Canadian writers of travels in Canada and elsewhere, whose efforts enjoy much popularity among his people, must be mentioned Faucher de Saint-Maurice, whose present contributions, like those in the past, are quite numerous⁷⁴). Of the former: *De tribord à babord*⁷⁵) gives one of the best descriptions of the scenery about the gulf of St. Lawrence together with what is to be found there of interest historically. In such writing as this and: *Promenades dans le golfe Saint-Laurent*⁷⁶), and: *En route. Sept jours dans les provinces maritimes*⁷⁷), the author is at his best, although he is rather given at times to wandering from the subject in hand.

It can now be understood why the historical field is the most interesting, and why naturally it has appealed to Canadian littérateurs to almost the exclusion of all other literature save that of poetry. In the line of fiction, compared with what has been produced historically, little that is noteworthy has appeared, notwithstanding the opportunity so rich a field presents for the historical novel as well as for the roman de mœurs. It is only fitting in this connection, before taking up in chronological order whatever has appeared of importance in a literary way during the past decade, to mention the half dozen landmarks in fiction that have throughout French Canada an established and well-deserved reputation, — one, too, that of recent years of this kind publications have fallen far short of attaining. One of the first of the romans de mœurs canadiens to attract attention and win popularity was *L'influence d'un livre*⁷⁸), by Philippe Aubert De Gaspé, fils, who produced a roman historique depicting the superstitions and ways of the early colonists, who thought in some way to find in the new country the philosopher's stone. De Gaspé, fils, died in 1811, and it was not until twenty-two years after, that his father published the well-known historical romance: *Les anciens Canadiens*⁷⁹), followed three years later by the *Mémoires*⁸⁰), a continuation, in a way, of the episodes in the former work. The scenes embrace memories and events occurring just after the conquest, and down through the period of English rule, of which time, the author born himself in 1786, had personal experience. Among the early attempts displaying merit in the line of the novel is Joseph Doutre's: *Les fiancées de 1812*⁸¹),

73) See note 48. 74) See the *Bibliographie de F. de S.-M.* by Raoul Renault, Québec, 1897. 75) Montréal, 1877; pp. 458, small 8°; and cf. note 108. 76) Québec, 2^{me} édit., 1880; pp. 240. 16°. 77) Québec, 1880; pp. 280. 8°. 78) Québec, 1837; pp. IV + 122. 12°. Again in 1861, in *La Litt. can.* v. 2, given as a prize to the subscribers of FC, and again, several years after, a new edition, as a prize for the school-children. 79) Québec, 1863; pp. 411. 8°. (Published under the auspices of the Foyer Canadien); a second and third edition followed. Translated into English by Georgiana M. Pennée: *The Canadians of Old*, Québec, 1861, and again in 1890, by Chas. G. D. Roberts. 80) Ottawa, 1866; pp. 563, 8° Original edition. 81) Montréal, 1811; pp. 500. 12°.

which with many defects natural to a very young author, bears nevertheless the stamp of native Canadian workmanship in subject and treatment. Then, in the *Répertoire national*, ou *recueil de littérature Canadienne*⁸²), will be found a large number of productions of merit, the legitimate outcome of Canadian life, genuine products of the soil, illustrating the beginnings of Canadian literature. Among them, as exemplifying early attempts, may be mentioned the prose romance of Eugène L'Ecuyer: *La fille du brigand*⁸³), recalling Dumas or Hugo in their fantastic moods as regards romantic situations, and Patrice Lacombe's *La terre paternelle*⁸⁴), a genuine French-Canadian character sketch. A few years later, in 1853, appeared P. J. O. Chauveau's roman de mœurs canadiennes: *Charles Guérin*⁸⁵), portraying the vicissitudes of fortune to which a young man, wanting in strength of character, is subject during the first half of the nineteenth century in Canada. Despite some criticism in regard to the correctness of the picture of the language, manners and customs of the French-Canadian peasants, the work is one of genuine merit, and still holds its place among the first in the domain of Canadian-French fiction. One of the most esteemed works of fiction, and most widely known in French Canada, is *Gérin-Lajoie's*: *Jean Rivard*⁸⁶), a story simply told of the young man, who, upon finishing his schooling, chooses to adopt the life of the pioneer rather than that of the professional man, and whose grit and perseverance make him successful and an object of admiration to all his countrymen, to whom the incidents related — clearing the wilderness and founding a settlement, going to parliament and winning the girl of his heart — appeal with peculiar interest and force. *Forestiers et voyageurs*⁸⁷) is the title of another of the pioneer *études de mœurs*, by Jean Charles Taché, which is one of the most typical of its kind, in that the salient traits which characterize the forestier as well as the voyageur, and the adventures to which the life of each is subject, are most strikingly and interestingly brought out. An early novel of decided interest and a good deal of merit is C. B. De Boucherville's: *Une de perdue, deux de trouvées*⁸⁸), recounting a variety of adventures in the Antilles, Louisiana, South America and Canada, which in fertility of imagination and in dramatic effect, have yet to be surpassed in French-Canada.

The unhappy events which befell the unfortunate Acadians just before and during the year of their deportation 1755, has been made the subject of many a stirring recital, — none more so from the pen of a French-Canadian writer than that of *Jacques et Marie*⁸⁹), by Napoléon Bourassa. There is, in some respects, a certain analogy with some of the traits in Longfellow's poem, — in the separation of the lovers and in the wholesale expatriation. As a raconteur and

82) Montréal, 1848-50; 4 v. 8°. 2^d edition, 1893. 2 v. 8°. 83) V. 3, (1844; pp. 84-197). 84) V. 3, (pp. 342-382). Also, Montréal, 1871; pp. 80. 12°. 85) Montréal; pp. VII + 359. 8°. 86) "Le défricheur canadien", SC., 1862; "Jean Rivard, Economiste", FC., 1864; also, *Jean Rivard le défricheur*, Montréal, 1874; pp. 208. 12°. Jean Rivard, économiste, Montréal, 1876; pp. 230. 12°. 87) SC., 1863. 88) RCan, Montréal, 1864-5; pp. 118. 8°. 89) RCan, 1865-6; pp. 291.

describer as well, Bourassa in his field stands easily in the first rank. Joseph Marmette's: *François de Bienville*⁹⁰), "*Scènes de la vie canadienne au XVII^e siècle*", which appeared in 1870, is a historical novel recounting the tragic events attending the expedition of Sir William Phipps, in 1690, against Quebec. The sombre part of the narrative is relieved by enlivening dialogue and the entertaining love-episodes of the hero and heroine: and good advantage is taken of the situation to present a faithful and realistic picture of Quebec in those days. This novel was followed, in 1872, by *L'intendant Bigot*⁹¹), another historical work, the most popular and the most dramatic of the novels of Marmette, recounting in lurid colors the excesses committed under this unscrupulous officer just before the conquest, which itself, together with the marriage of the hero and heroine, and the tragic fate of Bigot, form the dénouement. The third in order: *Le chevalier de Mornac. Chronique de la Nouvelle-France, 1664*⁹²), appeared in 1873, and portrays the virtues and failings of the chevalier in a spirited way, his generous instincts struggling continually with his poverty. This novel and *François de Bienville* have been successfully dramatized and favorably presented before the Quebec public.

Such are the first examples of what have become the French-Canadian standards of fiction. To criticise them, as may be easily divined, offers no great difficulty, but is hardly profitable, no one recognizing their shortcomings more clearly than the authors themselves whose principal lack, taken broadly, may be summed up in a word: inexperience. The improvement in merely literary execution of subsequent matter by most of these writers, proves the correctness and nature of this stricture.

As with fiction, so the growth of poetry both in English and French Canada, has been almost entirely within the past forty years. The productions before then being the *chansons*, the genuine native products of life in the open air, and belonging in a good part to the lumbermen and the canoeists, of which the best idea can be got in Ernest Gagnon's collection of *Chansons populaires du Canada* already referred to⁹³). Quite a number of writers, already mentioned as distinguished in prose: Bibaud, Garneau, father and son, Gérin-Lajoie, Chauveau, and Sulte, have had more or less success also in verse. The very first specimens of poetry written in Canada were fugitive pieces in newspapers, afterwards collected by J. Huston for the *Répertoire National*⁹⁴), the earliest poet being Joseph Quesnel, who, though born in St. Malo, France, in 1749, has identified himself with Canadian life by his numerous lyrical poems that appeared during the first years of the XIXth century, and by several musical and dramatic pieces — one of which, *Colas et Colinette ou le bailli dupé*⁹⁵) was first played in Montreal, in 1790. J. D. Mermet, who came to Canada with one of the regiments in 1813, sang "*La victoire de Chateauguay*"⁹⁶) that same year, the best known of a number of short pieces written and published in Canada. N. Aubin, — though

90) Québec, 1870; pp. 299, 8°. 91) Montréal, 1872; pp. 94, 8°. 92) Montréal, 1873; pp. 160, 8°. 93) See note 12. 94) See note 82. 95) *Comédie-vaudeville*, Québec, 1788. Republished in the *RNa*, v. 1, p. 7. 96) *RNa*, v. 1, p. 79.

born in Switzerland, — long a resident of Canada, possessed literary genius in many directions, some lines of whose poetry, notably those in honor of Napoleon, are among the most familiar to French-Canadian ears. Pierre Petitclair, who besides his short pieces of poetry produced several comedies, noteworthy because so rare among Canadian productions. These writers, Bibaud, Garneau, Quesnel, Mermet, Aubin, and Petitclair, are those most prominent in verse before 1837, although perhaps not one of them has produced a poem that has had the wide spread popularity of the "Hymne nationale" [1829], by Isidore Bédard, beginning: "Sôl canadien, terre chérie", or that of George Etienne Cartier: "O Canada! mon pays! mes amours"! [1835], which, in each case alone, made the reputation of their authors. Between this period and down to 1850, come about in the order of prominence: Joseph Lenoir, P. J. O. Chauveau, J. C. Barthe, F. M. Dérome, and Réal Angers, specimens of whose poetry, as well as of the poems of the preceding poets above mentioned, can be most conveniently examined in the *Répertoire nationalé*. Then come later on: L. J. C. Fiset, whose poetry⁹⁷) though graceful, is at times artificial; Eustache Prudhomme, who excels in descriptive poetry⁹⁸) and is best known by his "Les martyrs de la foi en Canada"; J. G. Marchand, who besides poetical pieces⁹⁹), has also produced pleasing vaudevilles. E. Evanturel¹⁰⁰), and l'Abbé Apollinaire Gingras¹⁰¹). A higher rank than any of the above mentioned poets is that held by Octave Crémazie¹⁰²), whose poems: "Le vieux soldat canadien", "Le drapeau de Carillon", "Les morts", and several others have become classic verse to the French-Canadian heart and mind. "La promenade de trois morts", although unfinished, is considered his masterpiece. The analogy so often made between him and Victor Hugo is not without reason, for in master-strokes and in patriotic bursts expressing national feeling, he is certainly the Canadian poet par excellence. Crémazie died in France, in 1878. The three other living poets of national reputation: Lemay, Sulte, and Fréchette, who continue at the present time to produce, will be taken up in considering the last decade of the century. The poetical output in French Canada has been large, particularly of late years, and it would not be a very difficult task to count up two hundred odd minor poets. Much of this production is ephemeral, appearing in the newspapers and reviews, and never heard of again. Yet undoubtedly some of it bears marks of genuine merit, and in itself is a promising sign of the awakening of literary development.

In the department of philology pure and simple, little has been produced as yet. Research, so far, has been rather along historical, ethnological, and scientific lines. Canadian-French, as regards analysis,

97) In a number of the Quebec and Montreal reviews, particularly: *La ruche littéraire et politique*, Montréal, from 1853; SC., FC. 98) In the *R. can.*, a monthly published in Montreal between 1864—87, and containing some of the best literary efforts that appeared from French-Canadian pens, especially during the first fifteen years of its existence. 99) In *La ruche litt.*, RCan., FC. 100) *Premières poésies*, Québec, 1876—78; pp. XXI + 203. 16°. 101) *Au foyer de mon presbytère*. Poèmes et chansons, Québec, 1881; pp. 256, square 16°. 102) *Oeuvres complètes*, Montréal, 1883; pp. 543. 8°. The "Promenades des trois morts" first appeared in SC., 1862.

in the sense that many of the dialects of old France have undergone scientific treatment, is as yet in an embryo state, and merely a very few tentative efforts on this ground have as yet been made, serving rather to direct attention to the existence of the subject than to reveal any facts of real scientific value linguistically. It is, nevertheless, fitting in a review of the subject, at least to explain why this is so, and also to state what has actually been done, in every way, towards studying and bringing to light such phenomena as are found in the French districts of the Dominion. The literary and linguistic products of a colony that has had just thirty-three years of national life — from the confederation of 1867 — are not to be put, it must be evident, in the same class with European results, the outcome of centuries of old-country civilization; and consequently that searching criticism to which the latter are subject, is in the present case under the circumstances, not only discouraging but of questionable propriety. What has been attempted in a linguistic way previous to 1890, can be briefly summed up for the purpose of pointing out that what has since then appeared, has followed directly on from small beginnings, without as yet expanding very materially, although not without some slight progress.

One of the earliest of the Canadian efforts to deal with the language itself is entitled: *Manuel des difficultés les plus communes de la langue française, adopté au jeune âge et suivi d'un recueil de locutions vicieuses*¹⁰³, by the Abbé Magnire. If permissible to draw an inference from the title, it being impossible to find a copy of the manuel itself, much of what has since appeared linguistically, has been rather in the same vein, that is to instruct in standard usage rather than to treat the phenomena of the dialect, as heard in the province of Quebec, scientifically. During the years that followed the appearance of the Abbé Magnire's *Manuel*, three similar treatises were issued, as appears from the preface to the second edition of the *Manuel des expressions vicieuses les plus fréquentes*¹⁰⁴, by J. G. Gingras; one by Dr. Meilleur, another anonymously, and the first edition of l'Abbé Gingras' *Manuel*. The preface to the second edition of this last states: "L'ouvrage que nous allons faire paraître sera à lui seul plus complet que tous les manuels de ce genre qui existent déjà"; and farther on: "Il est avéré que depuis vingt-cinq ans, bien loin de s'être épuré, notre langage a été se viciant de plus en plus, et cela bien que dans le cours de cette période, il ait été publié quatre manuels¹⁰⁵", constatant à leur date respective le progrès toujours croissant de ce mal. The Abbé Gingras' little work consists of four hundred words, the use of which according to the author is unjustifiable, and he points out in a brief explanation under each word, why it is proper to take exception

103) Québec, 1841. Title taken from H. J. Morgan's: *Bibliotheca canadensis*, Ottawa, 1867. 104) 1st edit., Québec, 1861. 2^d edit., Ottawa, 1863. 3^d edit., Ottawa, 1880. 105) The "fourth" treatise between the Abbé Magnire's (1841) and the abbé Gingras' 2^d edit., (1867), may possibly refer to *Barbarismes canadiens*, articles in *Le pays* in 1865, by Arthur Buies, and referred to in 1880 by Oscar Dunn in the bibliography to his *Glossaire Franco-Canadien*.

to the popular use of these words. Undoubtedly, in nearly every case, there is good ground for the criticism offered, since the majority of the words, are taken bodily right from English. Some of the commonest of them, found too, in nearly all of these manuals, and therefore serving to illustrate this type of offense, are: *bargain*, *blackeye*, *brandy*, *cash*, *cracker*, *directory*, *gang*, *gin*, *grocer*, *job*, *pickles*, *post-office*, *saucepan*, *set*, *yeast*. Another type of word in common use is one having in general an English root, to which is added the popular French first conjugation termination *-er* to coin a verb, and *-eur* to form an agent, thus: *collector*, *luncher*, *originer*, *lofer*, *peddler*; and *lofeur*, *peddleur*, *contracteur*. The author, who was a translator for the parliament at Ottawa, is in the nature of the case, exposed to the disadvantage that any one is who constantly uses two idioms, that of the unconscious influence of one idiom, in writing or speaking, upon the other. Thus, under *bargain*, p. 10, he says: "*Nos hommes d'affaires ne se servent pas seulement de ce terme*" etc. He means: *Business-men* do not use etc.; but the French expression *hommes d'affaires* does not in standard French mean what the English *business-men* does, so that the English idea is here in French dress, and the writer himself is transgressing his own precepts. On p. 21, occurs the expression: "*Pas n'est besoin de dire que c'est là*" etc., an unusual phrase not easily found in standard French. On the same page, exception is taken to the use of the word *chèque* because of its English origin. Although not admitted by the French academy until 1878, it was even then — as he himself states — so thoroughly adopted as to pass current for a French word. Hence the objection to so legitimate a neologism, — for which, by the way, *bon sur une banque* is substituted — is that of being more royalist than the king or more catholic than the pope. P. 34. "*Ne dites pas une gousse mais une cosse d'ail*." Usage does not warrant this stricture, as the dictionaries testify. P. 35, under *grêler* occurs the expression: "*L'on est autant reprochensible de mal appliquer un mot*" — certainly not worthy of imitation. P. 45, under *money-order*, the French substitute is offered of "*mandat sur la poste*". The usual expression, however, is *mandat de poste*. Same page: "*Monter en haut*. Locution des plus vicieuses et qu'accompagne toujours sa soeur: *descendre en bas*. Il serait sage de s'en corriger en les remplaçant par celles-ci: *aller là-haut*, *aller en bas*." That improvement has been effected is here questionable, the idea being complete in the simple *monter* and *descendre*. P. 48, under *originé*, the anglicism is cited: "*Telle chose a originé, ici ou là*", and the expression offered as a proper substitute is: "*Telle chose a eu lieu, a commencé, s'est passée ici ou là*". None of these terms render the English idea of *originate*, which is rather *prendre naissance*. P. 59, for English *safe*, *armoire de sûreté* is proposed rather than *coffre-fort*, owing to the form of the *safe*. Although the argument is logical, usage and the dictionaries quite generally sanction *coffre-fort*. P. 62. *To share*: "*En Amérique l'on fait ce verbe synonyme d'action usuraire et nos hommes d'affaires l'ont adopté en le françaisant un peu*." Here again the writer uses *hommes d'affaires* in the sense already above criticised; for *shere* he substitutes: "*Un tel m'a juivé*", which while ex-

pressive enough and recalling the English vulgarism "to jew", is not sanctioned by the dictionaries. P. 76. For *loafer*, *écornifleur* is substituted; *écornifleur* is rather *sponger*, quite another idea from that of *loafer*. P. 74. For *watchman*, *homme de guet* is substituted; far less usual than *garde* or *gardien de nuit*. Between the second issue of this manual in 1867, and its third edition in 1880, the number of publications treating of the language of French Canada was few compared with the number issued during and immediately after 1880. In time order, first may be mentioned some observations on Canadian-French expressions in the first chapter "Nos qualités et nos défauts" of Hubert La Rue's: *Mélanges*¹⁰⁶). The work throughout contains much that reveals the genius of French Canada. H. H. Miles: "List of specimens of woods of the Canadian forests with their English, French, and botanical names"¹⁰⁷), containing the names of trees in French-Canadian, particularly those so much in use for: fir, hemlock, cedar, spruce, maple, poplar, etc. Faucher de Saint-Maurice's: *De tribord à babord*¹⁰⁸) contains a brief discussion of a few Acadian words and expressions. Benjamin Sulte's: *La langue française en Canada*¹⁰⁹), while describing well-marked speech characteristics, points out also local traits and distinguishes them from the general speech features. Maximilien Bibaud: *Le mémorial des vicissitudes et des progrès de la langue française au Canada*¹¹⁰). As the title may suggest, the contents, which correspond fittingly to it, consist of a most curious mélange of language, literature, and general historical and journalistic information in regard to both France and Canada. The work is unique among the products of Canadian-French language lore, and not without interest in respect to all of the multiplicity of topics discussed en passant, while attempting to deal with the language in particular.

The period between 1880 and 1890 is the one of greatest fecundity in the production of works on the language itself, for over twenty contributions were issued, besides brief treatment of it in a number of publications treating of kindred subjects and published in widely different parts of the world, showing considerable general interest in the whole field. No less than four manuals or small treatises appeared on the subject in 1880: Oscar Dunn's: *Glossaire franco-canadien*¹¹¹); l'Abbé Caron's: *Petit vocabulaire à l'usage des Franco-Canadiens*¹¹²); the third edition of J. G. Gingras's: *Manuel*¹¹³); and J. P. Tardivel's: *L'anglicisme: voilà l'ennemi*¹¹⁴). Reference to the subject, with brief comments upon several anglicisms, appeared in the R. P. Zach. Lacasse's: *Une mine produisant l'or et l'argent*¹¹⁵).

106) V. 1, Québec, 1870; pp. 298, 8°. V. 2, Québec, 1881; pp. 272, 8°. 107) In the appendix of TQLHS., 1871-2; p. 22. 108) Montréal, 1877; pp. 458, small 8; cf. note 75; see p. 205 et seq. 109) Conférence le 8 juillet, 1878, à Worcester, Massachusetts, devant les membres de l'association Montcalm; address of M. Sulte, who kindly loaned the writer his copy, which appeared in a Worcester newspaper of about that date. The substance, enlarged and revised, under the same title, was published by P. G. Roy, Lévis, P. Q. in 1898; pp. 107, 18°. 110) Montréal, 1879; pp. 128, square 12°. 111) Québec, A. Côté & Co; pp. XXV + 199, 24°. 112) Trois-Rivières; pp. 63, 8°. 113) Ottawa, pp. 61, 16°. 114) Québec; pp. 28, 12°. 115) Québec, 1880; Darveau, 2^{me} édit..

Of the four manuals just noted, Dunn's *Glossaire franco-canadien* is by far the most important, and indeed in its way, still holds its own among the treatises on language which have appeared in the province of Quebec, and is rightly regarded the pioneer little classic of all efforts in that direction. The introduction, by the poet laureate, Louis Fréchette, ending with a fine passage from Oscar Dunn's: *Pourquoi nous sommes français*¹¹⁶), appeals to the patriotism of the people to preserve intact the language of their forefathers and to avoid, *les icitte*, *les bin*, *les itout*, and *les pantoute*. The dictionary itself embraces about 1765 words in use in Canada, which are either not French, or not standard French in the ordinary sense in which they are used, or so vulgar as to be unworthy of repetition. The author is thoroughly posted on the language and literature of his country, and particularly on expressions found *passim* in such works as Hubert La Rue's: *Mélanges*¹¹⁷), Chauveau's: Charles Guérin¹¹⁸) and Gérin-Lajoie's Jean Rivard¹¹⁹); and an intimate acquaintance with *Le répertoire national*¹²⁰), *Les soirées canadiennes*¹²¹) and *Le foyer canadien*¹²²), the corner-stones of Canadian literature, is apparent from the pages of the *Glossaire* -- were it not well known from the author's long journalistic career and his other productions. He has made use of such well-known works on the French dialects as the *Glossaires* of Jambert, Corbelet, Dubois, Rousseau, and others, not neglecting old and XVIIth century French, and he is conversant with what little had appeared at home in the way of literature on the subject; and the result has naturally been something quite outranking all previous efforts. All the different phases of the dialect, as compared with standard French, appear in as far as that is practicable in a *Glossaire*, and such popular forms heard not infrequently in careless French utterance as *quéque*, *queuque*, *su la tab*, *sti-là*, *stelle-là*, *vous vene-ti-de loin*, *cheuv-nous*, *geral*, *geraux*, *je l'ai envoyé q'ri*, receive no less attention than do the anglicisms and the many interesting relics of former times: *assurrer*, *retirance*, *doutance*, *asteure*, *ousque* for *où est-ce que*, *quant et quant* in the sense of *en même temps*; Indian words: *micmac*, *micouenne*, *mocassin*, *tobogane*; Canadianisms, either original or borrowed from the provinces: *à tout reste* for *quand-même*; *arse* in the sense of place; *catin* for *poupée*; *allumelle* for *lame*; *milan* for *milieu*; *enfarger* for *entraver*; all from a lexical standpoint receive fair attention. Where a word is heard in one or more provinces of France, that fact is noted. The little work speaks for itself, in that the author leaves whatever results the student may draw from its pages to the latter's own deduction, — for instance, in regard to how large are the proportions of Picard, Norman, Centre of France, Saintonge, or popular XVIIth century French composing Canadian-French. Some very characteristic pronunciations, both vowels and consonants, perfectly familiar to the author, could, however, hardly be gleaned by a stranger from anything

pp. 272, 12°. Cf. pp. 252 et seq. 116) Montréal, 1870: pp. 40, 8°. 117) See note 196. 118) Cf. note 85. 119) Cf. note 86. 120) Cf. note 82. 121) Cf. note 57. 122) Cf. note 58.

that appears in the word-list, which, of course, one would naturally pronounce according to standard French usage. Too much, however, must not be expected at this stage in the study of the language, of a work which in Canada, in its day, more than met the requirements of the time. L'Abbé Caron's: *Petit vocabulaire* etc., is intended primarily to instruct in the use of French terms for which the Canadians are wont to substitute others that are more or less condemned. In the first place, a list of some six hundred and sixty French words are given in order to become familiar with them. They are defined, and quite often, the corresponding objectionable term warned against, thus: *aubier*: ne pas dire *aubelle*; *chef d'atelier*: ne pas dire *le boss*; *éculer*, ne pas dire: *aculer*; *battre les cartes*: ne pas dire *brusser les cartes*. This list is followed by a list of about four hundred and twenty Canadian terms for which the standard French is given thus: *pumps*, *chaussure de bal*; *dire*: *escarpins*. No attempt whatever is made to give a reason for anything, such being presumably foreign to the purpose of the manual. J. P. Tardivel's *causerie: L'anglicisme: voilà l'ennemi* is, as the title may suggest, a good specimen of the numerous philippics of that character that are hurled from time to time against the insidious Anglo-Saxon encroaching invader. The conclusion is that members of parliament, lawyers, business-men, workmen, all are given not to speaking French, but rather English with French words; and from the extracts cited, the claim appears well established. The writer recognizes the thanklessness of the task before him, in as much as he himself is unable to live up always to his own precepts; yet they are on that account none the less worthy of being followed. As the commonest of these expressions are found in nearly all similar treatises, it may be well to cite a few of them once for all. These first phrases the writer takes verbatim from one of the representatives to the legislature speaking before the house: M. l'orateur (Mr. Speaker): *j'ai le plaisir de la chambre* (I have the floor of the house). *Je ne puis pas donner un vote silencieux sur la mesure*: (I cannot give a silent vote etc.) *Je ne puis pas supporter cette mesure*: (I cannot support this measure). *J'objete à ce qu'on législate en faveur*: (I am opposed to legislating in favor). *Moi, pour un, je les notifie d'une chose*: (I for one, notify them of one thing). Then come the terms: *appointer quelqu'un* (to appoint somebody); *décharger quelqu'un* (to discharge somebody). The writer, with a good deal of fervour, seems to question the relationship of such phrases to the Romance group of tongues, for he adds (p. 9): "On dirait que c'est du français, n'est-ce pas? Eh bien, c'est de l'algonquin tout pur", thus implying indigenous origin. Terms taken from among the people exhibit a still more patent disregard for the genius of the French language, as may be seen by the following expressions, which, as M. Tardivel reiterates, are exceedingly common: *marchandises sèches*: (dry-goods [nouveau-tés]) *cuir-à-patente*: (patent-leather [cuir-verni]); *office* for Fr. bureau; *huile de Castor* (Castor-oil [huile de ricin]), *hommes d'affaires* for négociants, as pointed out above in the review of Gingras' Manuel; *du change* for de la monnaie; *des objets patentés* for brevetés; *hardes faites* for ready-made clothing, *hardes*.

The subject is thus pointedly brought to the attention of all having at heart the welfare of the mother-tongue.

In the following year¹²³), appeared the first issue of J. A. Marceau's: *Dictionnaire des locutions vicieuses du Canada*, the idea being to publish the work in instalments, of which the first covers the letter A, containing more than 500 words, among them 50 anglicisms. It will be seen that, had the author been able to carry out his intention, the complete work would have contained, numerically a greater number of words than any similar publication before or that as since appeared. The pronunciation sometimes indicated and sometimes described, together with a host of examples of popular usage, give to the work a value of its own, and in this way more light is thrown upon many phrases than has hitherto been shed; for by reason of the examples, quite an idea of Canadian morphology and syntax can be got, — which to one contemplating dialect investigation is very valuable. Ernest Gagnon, in his article: "Petite causerie"¹²⁴) of the same year, discusses, with examples, a number of Canadian expressions and anglicisms. The next year, 1882, the subject received the attention of Ernest Marceau in: "Notre prononciation"¹²⁵), and of A. Michel in: "L'accent français au Canada"¹²⁶), and of J. A. Harrison in: "The Creole patois of Louisiana"¹²⁷). Though sometimes containing but little, yet such articles do contain here and there examples that philologically are instructive and therefore not to be ignored. For instance, the influence of the Acadian dialect upon the Creole patois is at once suspected in such a phrase as given: *Ier mote s'ré couri à la chache si té sré pas fé si tan chaud*: (Hier je serais allé à la chasse, s'il n'avait pas fait si chaud). There is a resemblance between the dialects, though hardly as "remarkable" as Prof. Harrison states, judging from the specimens given. In 1883, appeared Eugène Réveillaud's article already referred to¹²⁸): "La langue et la littérature françaises au Canada", where are described such noticeable sound features as the sound of the *a* in the form corresponding to Fr. *pas*; of *oi* in *oiseau*; of *ei* in *neige*; of *eu* in *Eugène*; of *un* in *aucun*; the pronunciation of certain final consonants, and examples of words no longer modern like *abrier*, *areindre*, *barasser*, *escousse*, terminating with a brief mention of the well-known French-Canadian littérateurs. There is no suggestion that the observations on the language may not apply more strictly to one locality than another. To be sure, there does exist uniformity to a degree that may well cause surprise. In 1884, an interesting paper on "La province de Québec et la langue française"¹²⁹) was read before the Royal Society by Napoléon Legendre, of particular benefit, because contrary to the usual precedent of decriing many Canadian words, the author lays down the fact not always borne in mind by the purists, that a country differing in many respects in ways, needs, and environments, from the mother-country, must necessarily

123) Québec, 1881, J. A. Langlais, pp. XII + 119, 16°. 124) RCan., Montréal, Jan., 1881. (Nouvelle série, t. 1, XVII de la collection) pp. 35—41. 125) NSC., v. 1, p. 243. 126) Idem, p. 386. 127) AJPb., v. 3; pp. 288—293. 128) See note 12. 129) MSRC., pp. 15—24 and reprinted in: *La langue française au Canada*, Québec, Typographie de C. Darveau, 1890; pp. 5—34.

coin words of its own for those ideas which the latter country cannot feel the need of, and in doing so is perfectly justified, and is only living its own life. The argument does not hold, that because the dictionary does not sanction the word or some use of it, an author or speaker is unjustified in using it, as every day articles in the *Revue des deux mondes*, *Nouvelle revue* and leading Paris papers testify. The adoption of foreign words goes on in France just as in Canada, witness the terms: *wagons, tenders, rails, steamers, turf, sport*. A strong plea is made for the retention of such words in their Canadian signification as: *balise, baliser, poudrerie, montineur, barauder, reucoi, patins ou lisses de traineau, cabot, bertot, berline, carriole, bordages, battures, pont, raquette, peur* (field-ice), *buttes* and *buttons* (hummocks), *frasil, crôte, bordée de neige, glissade, glissette, bourdiguons* (hacked-ice), the appropriateness and peculiar significance of all of which, some experience with a Canadian winter will serve properly to emphasize. Then, *capot, encapoter*, the names of many trees¹³⁰), *mal-à-main, malchanceux, marcher au catéchisme*; the terms for making maple-sugar: *je vous paierai aux sucres; memoirs et travail* instead of Fr. *limons* and *brancard*; *centin* for E. *cent*. Nearly all of these words are tabooed by the purists in Canada, and yet they obviously have a *raison d'être*.

Pascal Poirier's: "La langue acadienne"¹³¹) is a presentation from a popular standpoint of the principal features of his native dialect, which is characterized as "une des branches les plus fécondes et les mieux conservées de la langue d'oïl". Just as in N. Legendre's article on the Province de Québec etc., so here the writer shows that while new terms denoting modern inventions, particularly in connection with railways, steamboats, and with electrical appliances, have invaded all parts of the idiom, just as commercial terms have the Canadian domain, and sporting terms France proper, nevertheless, the language in its essential features, vocabulary, phraseology, construction, and pronunciation, is practically what it was nearly three centuries ago. The well-marked characteristics appear in words like Fr. *bonne, homme, pomme*, which regularly appear in the dialect as: *bonne, homme, and pomme*. Final *-oi* is pronounced as in French, as is also final *-ais*, both differing in this respect from Canadian-French. Of the consonant characteristics, the treatment of the French *k* sound and the sound of Fr. *gn*, both before front vowels, is perhaps the most interesting, words like Fr. *quel, qui, quene, quêpe, guide, and queule* being regularly represented in the dialect by such pronunciations as: *tsêl, tsî, tsô, d'êp, d'id and d'ôl*. The noteworthy verb forms in *-ous*: *j'acons, j'arions* are commented on, and the use of *on*, so noticeable in the Canadian domain, noted as far less common in Acadian usage. The article is perhaps the first to give some idea of Acadian forms as distinguished from Canadian, and is of sufficient general interest to stimulate farther research in the subject. In 1885, Benjamin Sulte again reviewed in an essay: *La situation de la langue française au Canada*¹³²), and the same year appeared

130) Cf. Miles' article, over, note 107. 131) V. 3, SC., 1884; pp. 63 et seq. 132) Pp. 22; noticed in the N., N.Y., Oct. 8, 1885. Cf. note 109.

N. Legendre's: "La race française en Amérique"¹³³), a historical review of the French race in Canada, with a consideration of the progress of the language. This is followed by a second article from the same author "L'anatomie des mots"¹³⁴), one of the very few articles of a philological character that has appeared in lower Canada. In 1886, appeared an article: "Bibliographie des traditions et de la littérature populaire ou orale des Frances d'outre-mer", by H. Gaidoz and Paul Sébillot, in the RL¹³⁵), containing a small bibliography of works on the French of Canada. This same year began the first: "Preliminary: Historical", of four articles on "Speech mixture in French-Canada"¹³⁶) by Prof. A. M. Elliott of Johns Hopkins University. The first article is entirely historical, and begins with the ineffectual attempts at colonization from the time of Carter's expedition in 1534, showing that for one hundred and fifty years after the discovery of the country, the growth of the population was practically nothing. One serious check to immigration was the conquest of 1629 by the English, when nearly all that could went back to France. The writer endeavors to show from what provinces the early colonists came, and that those from the northern provinces of France outnumbered those from the south about five to one. In 1653, fifty years after the arrival on the Acadian coast of the first French colonists in America, the total population of Canada did not surpass 2500 souls, and at the time of the conquest in 1760, there were but about 60,000 inhabitants; so that the rapid growth of the population of the Province of Quebec, numbering at present a million and a half, is of comparatively recent growth. The old-time hostility to the English had had the effect of consolidating the people and preserving more intact than might otherwise have been possible the French language. The second article: "External influence" is a consideration of the social influences which from the earliest times have combined to bring together all classes, nobility, clergy, and commoners, the effect being strikingly noticeable in the uniformity of speech throughout the Dominion. The third article "A. Indian and French", like the two preceding, is largely descriptive, many of the writers and missionaries who have treated the subject from early times down to the present, — F. Gabriel Sagard-Théodat¹³⁷), [1636], the père Lejeune, missionary Belcourt, Horatio Hale, David Wilson, and Jean André Choq — being either referred to or quoted, and the conclusion is that the Indian dialect or dialects did accept a few terms and modes

133) MSRC., 1885. 134) Idem; both of these articles reappear in: *La langue française au Canada*; see note 129. 135) Paris, t. XIX, pp. 63—64. 136) AJPh., v. 6; pp. 135—150; v. 7, 1886; pp. 141—160; v. 8, 1887; pp. 133—57 and 338—42; v. 10, 1889; pp. 133—58. Also brief abstracts of papers read before the Philol. Association of J. H. Univ'y. appear in the Johns Hopkins University Circulars: IV, 1884—85; pp. 20—21: "On a philological expedition to Canada", and V, 1885—86: ("Speech mixture in French-Canada. External influences"; p. 62) and a French translation by N. Legendre of a then unfinished study on: "The French-Canadians of the province of Quebec" by Prof. Elliott; pp. 96—107 of N. Legendre's: *La langue française au Canada*, Québec, 1890. 137) Cf. note 16. On p. 338 of v. 8 of the AJPh., 1897, appears an article supplementary to "Speech mixture in French-Canada", which says to the general list of Indian words should be added *otoka*, *ouach*, *sagamos*, *succotash* — and several are added to Romance words used in Indian.

of expression, for which no equivalents existed, from the missionaries, while the Canadian-French was almost unaffected, save for the introduction of "possibly a couple of dozen words", of which nineteen are given, and *tomahawk*, *moccasin*, and *wigwam*, mentioned as common to both English and French. There can be no doubt, however, that this list forms but a small part of the Indian words that can be heard in the Dominion. The obstacle to writing them is, that just as with Canadian or Acadian, the same terms are not in use in all parts, and that different localities, according to their conditions and environments, have adopted certain terms foreign to other localities. Along the Baie des Chaleurs, for instance at Carleton, thirty-three Indian words can be collected. Of these thirty-three, nine agree with Prof. Elliott's list. Therefore twenty-four new words can be added to it at once. If this is possible in one locality, there can be little doubt of a similar condition of linguistic traits in other localities. That such is the case, Prof. Chamberlain, of Clark university, Worcester, Mass., has since furnished the proof¹³⁸). The fourth long article, "English and French", is mostly a consideration from a historical standpoint of the influence of the former idiom upon the latter, comparing the results of the Norman conquest of England which affected the English language so materially, with the results insignificant in comparison, of English upon the French of Canada. An idea of what these changes are, has already been given in reviewing the manuals of Gingras, Caron, and Tardivel, to which the writer, sometimes quoting, and sometimes criticising refers, as well as to what literature is to be found on the subject, and to such well-known language treatises as those of Egger, Darmesteter, Whitney, and Paul in support of his general deductions. Here the articles, which appear to be introductory to the subject proper of Canadian-French, stop short. Their particular usefulness has been to awaken an interest in the subject.

In 1887, appeared three important articles: "La langue que nous parlons" by Paul De Cazes¹³⁹); "La langue que nous parlons"¹⁴⁰) by N. Legendre, and: "Some specimens of a Canadian-French dialect spoken in Maine"¹⁴¹) by Prof. E. S. Sheldon of Harvard University, together with a few notes by the Abbé Casgrain on the dialect of the Acadians in his: *Un pèlerinage au pays d'Évangéline*¹⁴²), and some observations upon Canadian-French terms in *L. de la Brière's: L'autre France*¹⁴³). *Voyage au Canada*. Paul De Caze's article is useful strictly from the lists of words and expressions it contains rather than from the philological considerations it embodies, as may perhaps best be judged by the observations in regard to the lines from the *Misanthrope*:

Lorsqu' un homme vous vient embrasser avec joie,
Il faut bien le payer de la même monnaie.

138) "Words of Indian origin in the French-Canadian dialect and literature"; ANQ., Philadelphia, 1888 and 1889, *passim*, v. 1, 2, and 4. Cf. note 151. 139) MSRC., t. 6, pp. 121-8. 140) *Idem.*, pp. 129-41 and also reprinted in *La langue française au Canada*; Québec, 1890. 141) TMLA., v. 3, pp. 210-18, also separately printed. 142) Québec; pp. 514, 8"; (pp. 407-412). 143) Paris; pp. 149; (pp. 65-67).

where M. De Cazes stoutly maintains that "ce n'est pas joie qui se prononçait alors *joué*, mais si bien monnaie qui s'écrivait et se disait *monnoie* ou *monnoye*". This is a bit startling in view of the history of the diphthong *oi* found in such elementary treatises as Darmesteter and Hatzfeld's *XVI^e siècle en France* to which, perhaps, attention may here with propriety be called. However, such lists as are found in the article, together with the few examples of phonology: "à pour *â*: *mârdi, pâsteur*; é pour *è*: *frère, père*; a pour *ais*: *maura, frança*; u pour *eu*: *hureur, ucharistie*; oé pour *oi* ou *ois*: *moé, oéseau*; or pour *ur*: *mors, phore*; y pour *j* ou *g*: *yacob, St. Augustin*; ga pour *ca*: *ganapé, garafé, ganif*", and the examples: *alphabette, litte, potte, boutte, je l'aime*, for alphabet, lit, pot, bout, je l'aime, are especially instructive when coming from the pen of a native observer; for prompted thus, and by comparison with other lists, absolute facts for various localities can be deduced.

The best popular exposition of the phenomena of Canadian-French, taken as a whole, is that contained in N. Legendre's "La langue que nous parlons", comprising a general introduction to the subject, a brief aperçu of the phonology, more in detail but similar to what has just been cited from De Cazes, together with an outline of the grammar and verb forms, the whole making a useful introductory treatise for a student proposing to investigate the speech of any particular locality. The criticism that can, in the nature of the case, apply to work of this kind, is that which Gaston Paris has applied to the general works on large tracts of French territory — "il n'y a réellement pas de dialectes; il n'y a que des traits linguistiques qui entrent respectivement dans des combinaisons diverses"¹⁴⁴). No truer remark can be made for the French as found in the province of Quebec, and to find out what these characteristics are, the territory must be divided into small districts: "Chaque partie de cette organisme doit être soigneusement étudiée"¹⁴⁵). To illustrate the case in hand, N. Legendre treating of the Fr. sound of *g* as in guide, before front vowels, indicates the pronunciation of Fr. guerre, guide, and conjugaison, to be *yerre, yide, and conjugaison*. While undoubtedly true for many Canadian localities, this is not true for the Acadian districts which pronounce such words: *dîér, dîad, kōîüdî:êzō*. If the reply be made that the author is not discussing Acadian, it may be said, all the same, that example after example, of a similar nature, can be readily cited taken from Canadian localities: *t* and *d* before front vowels, as in Fr. dieu, moitié, represented in many Canadian districts by *giuén* — in some by *giéu* — and *moikié*; diable in some Canadian places is represented by *gyäb*; in others *yäb*, while the forms heard in certain Acadian districts for these words are *dîö, dîäb* and *mütsé*. The forms for the demonstrative pronouns, and the verb forms offer in themselves alone a very great variety. The conclusion to be drawn, — in nowise intended to disparage the real worth of articles of this nature, — is that given by M. Paris. "Qu'on prenne donc pour territoire un hameau, une commune, un groupe de communes au plus,

144) BPF., no. 1, juillet, 1893; p. 4. 145) Idem, p. 12.

mais que dans les limites adoptées, on s'efforce de bien connaître tous les faits" ¹⁴⁶).

This principle is carried out in: "Some specimens of a Canadian French dialect", where Prof. Sheldon records phonetically 137 words and expressions heard from two illiterate natives of the French-Canadian colony of Waterville, Maine. The article is noteworthy in being the first attempt to deal with the subject in accordance with the methods of modern scientific research, and is a scholarly and luminous presentation of such facts as the words and expressions bring out. The last sixteen phrases were recorded, at the suggestion of Prof. Sheldon, by an inexperienced observer, and are instructive in showing what variations may exist in attempts to record the same or similar sounds. The advantage of recording phonetically is so obvious as to need no comment. The nomenclature adopted is quite simple, the ordinary accent signs and a few familiar diacritics being employed to distinguish vowel and consonantal sounds. Whether this system is more practical than the one now used by Paul Passy in the *Maître phonétique* is a question. The latter is certainly better adapted to standard French than to other languages, obviously for instance, English. The point to be made here is that, were it possible for scholars to unite on one system when handling French dialects, the interest in and understanding of the subject would gain materially ¹⁴⁷), for as it is, one is usually obliged to master a new system with each new dialect. Among the many very interesting features pointedly commented on, notably: *tʃ* = Fr. *t* or *k*, followed by a front vowel; *dʒ* = Fr. *g* (consonant), *g* followed by a front vowel, *d* followed by *i*; and *h* = Fr. *h* (in *je*), this last deserves notice not only because of its being faithfully recorded, but because of the attempt to explain its origin, showing that what Jônain describes ¹⁴⁸) as having nearly if not the same aspirate sound, to be almost if not exactly identical with the Canadian correspondent. This article evidently stimulated interest in original investigation of this kind and was the forerunner of several that appeared subsequently treating the subject more strictly scientifically than had hitherto been done. The first of these which appeared the following year, 1888, entitled: "A contribution to the study of the Franco-Canadian dialect" by Prof. John Squair of the University of Toronto, records by means of lists comprising about 680 words and expressions taken down on the spot and arranged alphabetically, the phonology of the popular speech heard at Sainte-Anne de Beaupré, about twenty-two miles below Quebec. These lists are very useful and bring prominently to the fore, the question of how best to record such results. It must be at once evident that here is where such phonetic nomenclature as that employed by Prof. Sheldon or by Paul Passy may most appropriately be made use of. For instance, there are several features in the dialect form corresponding to Fr. *diable* that, in order to make due impression, need to be witnessed at a glance, - the *d* before the front vowel, the

146) *Idem*, p. 12. 147) Cf. *Maître phonétique*, article by Geddes, Sept.-Oct., 1897. 148) *Dictionnaire du patois saintonguais*; Paris, 1869. 149) PCL, Toronto, Third series, VI; also separately printed.

vowel itself, which in list (2) is the sound under discussion, and the absence of anything representing the French syllabic whispered final *-le* which in the dialect, just as in popular French, is entirely lost, all of which, if the word be written phonetically, is seen instantaneously, but part of which, as written in ordinary French spelling, cannot be detected, nor is there data given among the consonants that might lead to suspect any variation from standard French. Similar criticism applies to words like *guêpe* and *guerre* in list (12). Owing to the manner of writing the words recorded just as in modern French, only the one sound which is discussed in the particular category is remarked. The word *may* appears elsewhere with a second sound-characteristic noted; yet such notation has obvious disadvantages compared to a phonetic notation. In the same year appeared Louis H. Fréchette's article: "Sainte Anne d'Auray et ses environs"¹⁵⁰, explaining the devotion of the French-Canadians as seen in their yearly pilgrimages to Sainte Anne de Beaupré, and comparing this zeal with that seen at the time-honored shrine of Ste. Anne d'Auray in Brittany, France. In doing this a number of expressions heard in the French province are found to be identical with the Canadian ones: "Le paysan breton ignore le verbe pleuvoir; il dit comme nos campagnards *il mouille*. Chez lui *une nature renfrognée* est un caractère seul; comme ceci se transforme en *de même* etc. . . . Quant à nos expressions populaires, elles y pullulent. On vous dira, par exemple: "*Espère!, je m'en va aller qu'ri les sicaux pour tirer les raches*". During 1888 and 1889, there appeared in short instalments, at frequent intervals, what made up altogether a noteworthy contribution: "Words of Indian origin in the French-Canadian dialect and literature"¹⁵¹ by Prof. Chamberlain, containing: A. (1). Words purely Canadian e. g. *miscoune* (spoon), *wadwaron* (bullfrog); or (2) local: *nigogue* (fish-spear), *cacoui* (kind of duck). B. Words now in use or found in the earlier French writers on New France but not recognized by the Academy, or given in standard French dictionaries: *achigan* (game-fish), *matchias* (beads), *sagumit*, (Indian porridge). C. Words possessed by French-Canadian in common with French those being (1) of North American Indian origin: *caribou* (reindeer), *iroquois parler* (to talk nonsense); (2) of other origin: *canot* (canoe), *payote* (paddle), *petun* (tobacco). D. Words now obsolete, used in poetry. There are over 130 of these words with references to what can be found out about them in such writings as those of Scheler, Littré, Dunn, Elliott, Baraga, Lacombe, and l'Abbé Cuoq, and with such comment as the result of investigating their efforts has made possible to produce. The work to the dialect student of Canadian-French is of distinct value.

There are a number of works that treat in a general way of the life, history, and literature of French Canada before the last decade which it may be well to refer to here before passing on to the period from 1890. Besides the *Répertoire national*, *Soirées canadiennes*,

¹⁵⁰ MSRC, v. 6, 1888; (pp. 77—78) "pour l'année" 1887, so that the article may, with those of De Cazes and Legendre just above noted, come under that year. ¹⁵¹ ANQ., Philadelphia; v. 1, 2 and 4 passim, 1888—89. Cf. p. 27, note 138.

and *Foyer Canadien* already noted, some of the most useful works in which to study Canadian life, history, literature, and language are: Morgan, (Henry J.): *Sketches of celebrated Canadians and persons connected with Canada from the earliest period in the history of the province down to the present time*¹⁵²). Idem: *Bibliotheca canadensis, or a manual of Canadian literature*¹⁵³). Idem: *The Dominion annual register and review 1878—85*¹⁵⁴). This contains a summary and review of the literature that appeared during the period, and its discontinuance is very sensibly felt, for as yet its place has not been filled, at least adequately, if at all. All three of Morgan's publications contain a wealth of well classified and digested information on the subject matter, making them well nigh indispensable as books of reference. Lareau, (Edmond): *Histoire de la littérature Canadienne*¹⁵⁵) deals particularly with Canadian-French authors and their works. A similar work covering the literature from that time down to the present, executed in as conscientious a spirit is greatly to be desired. The slovenly index, however, should be entirely made over alphabetically. Adam, (G. Mercer): "Outline history of Canadian literature", comprising from p. 179 to the end of Wm. H. Withrow's *History of Canada for the use of schools and general readers*¹⁵⁶). Dent, (J. C.): *The Canadian portrait gallery*¹⁵⁷). Bourinot, (J. G.): *The intellectual development of the Canadian people*¹⁵⁸). Both Bourinot's and Adam's contributions to the subject are brief and scholarly. Dent's work is quite exhaustive. Bender, (Dr. P.): *Literary sheaves, or La littérature au Canada français*¹⁵⁹). — biographical sketches of well known French-Canadian littérateurs and summaries of their works. Rose, (G. M.): *A cyclopaedia of Canadian biography, being chiefly men of the time*¹⁶⁰). There are, too, several good guide-books for Canada that are revised at short intervals and kept up to date, which contain much useful information for the student as well as the tourist, among which may be mentioned: Karl Baedeker's *Dominion of Canada with Newfoundland and Alaska*, (New-York, Chas. Scribner's Sons). The *Canadian guide-book*, by Chas. G. D. Roberts, (Appleton, N. Y.), pleasantly written by one who thoroughly enjoys the native scenery and knows where to look for it, but not possessing that fund of accurate and necessary information which have made Baedeker's guides indispensable to the economical and time-limited traveller. The maritime provinces by M. F. Sweetzer, (Houghton & Mifflin, Boston), on the plan of the Baedekers, and containing many quotations from the literature on the region with index to the quotations, and quite a bibliography.

The output for the last decade, like the previous literature in general, is almost wholly historical and religious. The absence of noteworthy works of fiction is rather remarkable, considering how rich a field — parti-

152) Quebec, 1862, pp. XIII + 779, 8°. 153) Ottawa, 1867; pp. XIV + 412, 8°. 154) Toronto, 7 v, 8°. 155) Montréal, 1871; pp. VIII + 496, 8°. 156) Toronto, 1876; pp. 320, 12°. 157) Toronto, 1880-81; 4 v, large 4°. 158) Toronto, 1881; pp. XI + 128, 12°. 159) Montreal, 1881; pp. 215; small 12°. 160) Toronto, 1886—88, 2 v, 8°; v. 1, pp. 807; v. 2, pp. 816.

cularly for the historical novel — Canada offers. It would hardly be possible to show more clearly the trend of thought, as well as the intellectual development of French-Canada, than by recording as completely as possible the productions that have appeared during the last decade. An attempt to do this has resulted in a bibliography of some 400 odd contributions, an average of forty or so yearly. The titles of many of these writings — particularly works of local history, books of travel and biography, together with numerous contributions of a religious nature from the clergy, as well as some of a political sort from journalists or men in politics, indicate sufficiently without farther comment, the general character of the literary production as a whole. Those contributions that have appeared bearing directly on the language itself are here reviewed, while those from outside sources that deal with French Canada in such a manner as to claim general interest are noted. It may be stated in general that the articles which appear annually in the *MSRC.*, — particularly those which appeared between 1882 and 1892, — are among the best examples of literary effort, although mostly historical in character, that emanate from the pen of French Canadians.

Bibliographical. 1890. *Biographical.* 1. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé AUGUSTE: Vie de Mgr. de Laval (Québec; 2 v., 8^o; (v. 1, pp. XXXVIII + 671; v. 2, pp. 704), premier évêque de Québec et apôtre du Canada. 1622—1708. 2. IDEM: Le vénérable François de Laval, premier évêque etc. Sa vie et ses vertus (Québec, pp. IX + 84. 12^o). 3. ROUVIER, Le Père F.: Trois apôtres de la Nouvelle France (Société Saint Augustin, Lille, pp. 46 + 48 + 28. 16^o). Les Pères Jean de Brébeuf, Is. Jogues et G. Lallemant, de la compagnie de Jésus. 4. SUITE, BENJ.: "La famille de Callières" (*MSRC.* pp. 91—113). Foreign, — France: 5. SALAIGNAC, A.: "Les canadiens-français". Étude dans la *RFEU.* du 15 juillet, 1890. Paris.

Historical: 6. BÉCHARD, A.: L'ancien Québec, descriptions, nos archives etc. (Québec, pp. 149. 8^o). 7. CASGRAIN, L'Abbé H. R.: Extraits des archives de la marine (Québec, large 8^o). 8. DE CAZES, PAUL: "Les points obscurs des voyages de Jacques Cartier" (*MSRC.* pp. 25—35. 8^o). 9. DESMAZURES, L'Abbé: Histoire du Chevalier d'Iberville, 1663—1706 (Montréal, 8^o). 10. FONTAINE, L. U.: Cent trente-cinq ans après, ou la renaissance canadienne (Montréal, pp. 63. 8^o). 11. GAGNON, ALPHONSE: "Les Scandinaves en Amérique" (*MSRC.* pp. 39—67. 8^o). 12. GAUVREAU, C. H.: Nos paroisses: Trois Pistoles (Lévis, pp. 2 + 338. 8^o). 13. LALANDE, P.: Une vieille seigneurie: Boucheville (Montréal, pp. 8 + 406. 12^o). 14. LEBLOND DE BRUMATH, A.: Histoire populaire de Montréal, depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours (Montréal, pp. XII + 454. 8^o). 15. LEGENDRE, NAPOLEON: Les races indigènes de l'Amérique devant l'histoire (Separately published from *MSRC.*, 1884, pp. 25—31). 16. LE MOINE, J. M.: "Le premier gouverneur de Québec" (*MSRC.* pp. 73—91). 17. MASSON, L. R.: Les bourgeois de la compagnie du nord-ouest (Québec, 1889—1890; [v. 1, pp. IX + 413]. 2 v. 8^o). 18. MYRAND, E.: Une fête de Noël sous Jacques Cartier (Québec, pp. 294. 8^o). 19. POPE, J.: Jacques Cartier, Sa vie et ses voyages, traduit de

l'anglais, par Philippe Sylvain (Ottawa, pp. 172, 8^o. 19. TANGUAY, L'Abbé C.: Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours (Montréal, between 1871 and 1890; 7 v. large 8^o). A colossal work, considered at first unrealisable, when the first volume appeared in 1871; it traces the genealogy of the French Canadians from the founding of the colony in 1608 to the cession to England in 1763, and as the author says in the preface of the last volume: "Ce dictionnaire est la somme généalogique de tous les actes et registres accumulés dans les archives des paroisses et des greffes du pays, depuis son origine". Cf. P. GAGNON's: Essai de bibliographie canadienne, no. 3462. 20. VERREAU, L'Abbé HOSPICE: Jacques Cartier: "Questions de calendrier civil et ecclésiastique" (Extrait des MSRC, p. 113; pp. 10, 1^o).

Language: 21. CHAMBERLAIN, A. F., "Dialect research in Canada" (Dialect notes, part 2, 1890; published by the Am. dialect society, Cambridge, Mass.). An able article, by one of the best of Canadian scholars, consisting of four parts. 1. Franco-Canadian. 2. English. 3. Other non-Indian languages (Gaelic, German, Scandinavian, Maroon dialect of Jamaica). 4. Non-Aryan (Chinese). The value of the article lies in pointing out how rich the field is for linguistic investigation in America in all four of these branches, upon which but little has been done, and that little confined to the Franco-Canadian dialect of Quebec and New-Brunswick, with the neighboring territory of Maine. Besides giving a brief list of words used in French Canada to denote birds, fish or animals, extracted from more extended lists gathered by the author himself, a bibliography is added of what is known to have been written on the Franco-Canadian dialect, from the beginning, or about 1841, when the Abbé Maguire first issued his *Manuel*, down to 1890, the time of the author's own article. This bibliography contains the exact title, date of publication, size, number of pages — with author's name — of each of the thirty-seven works enumerated, and is the most complete and useful contribution of the kind that has appeared.

22. LEGENDRE, N.: La langue française au Canada (Québec, Darveau; pp. 178, 12^o). The author has here collected and republished a dozen articles on the subject of the French language in Canada, several of which appeared in the MSRC, and to which attention has already been called on pp. 24 note 129, 26 note 133, 134 and 28, as well as to the then unpublished article, here translated into French, of Prof. Elliott, p. 26 note 136. Under: "Deux vieilles grammaires — qui nous donnent raison sur plusieurs points", "Quelques étymologies" and "Mots nouveaux" (pp. 108, 117, 128, respectively), the dialect student can find a number of suggestions in the nature of those already pointed out on p. 25, and farther on no. 214 — in the review of Rimfré's *Dictionnaire* that are adapted to lend interest to prospective research work.

23. LESIGNAN, ALPHONSE: Fautes à corriger, une chaque jour (Québec, Darveau, pp. 179, 12^o). Like most of the works written upon the speech of French Canada by the French Canadians, the aim is here educational rather than scientific. The attempt is made to control, within legitimate bounds, the constant use of expressions due mostly to the

influence of English, and which the newspapers tend to spread rather than check. The author is aided in his task by three of the best known writers in general and in particular upon this subject in French Canada: MM. Fréchette, Legendre, and Sulte, who recognize the evil and effectively add their protest. As many of the same expressions which ever need to be contended with, have already been noticed in reviewing the pamphlets of Gingras (p. 19 note 104), Caron (p. 21 note 112 and p. 23) and Tardivel (p. 21 note 113 and p. 23), and as the work hardly differs from these other than containing more matter with examples and explanation, it calls for no particular comment.

Miscellaneous. 24. BÉDARD, P. J.: Etudes et récits (Montréal, pp. 212. 12^o). This is a rather indiscriminate mélange of the author's articles brought together in book form. The writer has ability, but it does not here appear to advantage. 25. CHOCINARD, H. J. J. B.: Fête nationale des Canadiens-Français célébrée à Québec, 1881-89 (Québec, pp. 8+552. 8^o). Historical in character, with a documentary account of the inauguration of the Cartier Brébeuf monument. 25^a. DICK, LE DR. V. EUGÈNE: L'enfant mystérieux (Québec, 2 v. 18^o). A novel not unlike the American "dime novel". 26. FRÉCHETTE, L. H.: "Chez Victor Hugo" (MSRC. pp. 67-73); reminiscences of a visit. 27. GERMAIN, A. MME.: La lettre, ou leçons de style épistolaire (Québec, 18^o). 28. LEGENDRE, N.: "Réalistes et décadents" (Idem, pp. 3-13). 29. IDEM: "La femme dans la société moderne" (Idem, pp. 13-25). 29^a. IDEM: Nos asiles d'aliénés (Québec, 8^o). 29^b. LORMIER, CHAS. C. de: La bibliothèque du code civil de la province de Québec 1871-1890 (Montréal, 21 v. 8^o; \$ 70.00). 30. MARCHAND, F. G.: "Nos gros chagrins et nos petites misères" (Idem, pp. 35-39). 31. ROUSSEAU, E.: La Monongahéla (Québec, pp. 237. 8^o). (Histoire du Canada popularisée). Belongs more properly under history; it is, however, a "roman", yet so laden down with evidence in the form of quotations as to kill the inventive ability. 31^a. SAVARY, CH.: Feuilles volantes (Ottawa 12^o) collected articles of a journalist. 31^b. SAUVALLE, M.: Manuel des assemblées délibérantes (Montréal, 18^o).

Poetry. 32. CHAPMAN, W.: Les feuilles d'érable (Montréal, pp. 240, square 12^o). 32^a. LORRAIN, LÉON: Fleurs poétiques (Montréal, 12^o).

Political. 33. BOUTHILLIER-CHAVIGNY, Vicomte de: Justice aux Canadiens-Français (Montréal, pp. 126. 12^o). 34. FAUCHER DE SAINT-MURICE: La question du jour - Resterons nous français etc. (Québec, pp. 140. 8^o). 35. LAURIER, W., à la tribune, 1874-1890: Recueil des principaux discours, compilé par U. Barthé (s. l. n. d. [Québec], pp. 618, 10. 8^o). 36. MERCIER, H.: Réponse au pamphlet de l'association des "Equal Rights" (Québec, pp. 88. 8^o).

Religious. 36^a. GRAY, MGR. CH.: Recueil de prières en langue micmacque (Québec 8^o). 37. PAQUET, L. A.: La foi et la raison (Québec, 8^o). 38. PARADIS, Rev. Père C. A. M.: Société des missionnaires oblats etc. (Montréal, pp. 49. 8^o).

Science and education. 39. CHAPUIS, J. C.: Guide illustré du sylviculteur canadien (Montréal, 2^{me} édition, pp. 193. 8^o). 39^a. DESROCHES, Le Dr. J. J.: Traité élémentaire d'hygiène privée

(Montréal, 8^o). 40. DIONNE, N. E.: Le séminaire de Notre Dame des Anges (Montréal, pp. 38, 8^o). 41. LANGELEIR, J. C.: Traité d'agriculture (Québec, pp. 316, 8^o). 42. LEGENDRE, N.: Les races indigènes de l'Amérique (Extract from MSRC, 1884, pp. 25—31). 43. IDEM: Nos écoles, (Québec, pp. 96, 12^o). 44. ROULEAU, C. E.: Le guide du cultivateur (Québec, pp. 158, 8^o).

Travels, descriptive. 45. BEAUGRAND, H.: Six mois dans les montagnes rocheuses (Montréal). This author is quite well known as a contributor to the French and American magazines, and has written a novel: Jean la fileuse, dealing with life in New-England French centres. 46. BINÈS, A.: Récits de voyage (Québec, pp. 270, 8^o). 47. IDEM: La région du lac St. Jean (Québec, pp. 51, 8^o). These are somewhat imaginative studies dealing with colonisation, industry and kindred topics. The parish of St. Jerome is fully described and an account given of the founder the curé Labelle. 47^a. DUGAS, L'Abbé G.: Un voyageur des pays d'en haut (Montréal, 18^o). 47^b. IDEM: Légendes du Nord-Ouest (Montréal, 8^o). 48. LINDSAY, L.: Pélerinage d'outre mer (Québec, pp. 227, 8^o). Well written and interesting. 49. TARDIVEL, J. P.: Notes de voyage (Montréal, pp. 150, 8^o). Though varied, as may be seen, the production for the year contains no striking example of a work revealing power of original invention.

1891. Biography. 50. BEAUD, MAX.: Le panthéon canadien, choix de biographies. Dans lequel on a introduit les hommes les plus célèbres des autres colonies britanniques (New edition of this well known and useful work, by the nieces of the author. Montréal, Valois, pp. VI+322, 8^o). 51. CASGRAIN, L'Abbé: Mémoires de famille. L'hon. C. E. Casgrain et Mme C. E. Casgrain (Québec, large 8^o). 52. DAVID, L. O.: "Fen P. J. O. Chauveau" (MSRC, pp. 53—59). 53. DIONNE, N. E.: Samuel Champlain, fondateur de Québec et père de la Nouvelle-France (Québec, Côté, pp. 18+430, 8^o). The author, librarian of the Quebec legislative library, is one of the most prolific of French-Canadian writers on history, and an ornithologist of distinction. His right to the consideration accorded him has been proven in competitive writing. 54. FAUCHER DE SAINT-MAURICE: "Quelques notes sur le général Montgomery" (MSRC, pp. 3—23). 55. GUAY, MGR.: Extrait-Mémoires. Strictement confidentiel (Québec, pp. 507, 8^o) à petit nombre. A defense against personal accusations. 56. PRUD'HOMME, L. A.: Notes historiques sur la vie de P. E. Radisson (Saint-Boniface, Manitoba, pp. 69). 57. ROY, J. E.: Claude de Bermen (Lévis; pp. 101+XXI, 12^o). 58. TASSÉ, J.: Le trente-huitième fauteuil (Montréal, pp. VI+302. This is somewhat political, the author passing in review the members who, in turn, have occupied the same seat. It is well done and interesting. 59. TÊTU, MGR. H.: S. E. le cardinal Taschereau (Québec, pp. 100, 16^o). 59^a. AMUSANT, JOS.: Chansons du pays et de la colonisation (Montréal, 12^o).

Historical. 60. CASGRAIN, L'Abbé: Guerre du Canada, 1756—60. — Montcalm et Lévis (Québec, 2 v. 8^o). 61. DAVID, L. O.: David Têtu et les raiders de St. Alban; épisode de la guerre américaine, 1864—65 (2^{me} édit. Québec, pp. 188, 16^o). 62. De

CELLES, A. D.: "A la conquête de la liberté en France et au Canada" (MSRC, pp. 23—41). 63. DEMERS, L'Abbé BENJ.: Notes sur la paroisse de St. François de Beauce (Québec, Darveau; pp. 152. 8^o). 64. DIONNE, N. E.: Le fort Jacques Cartier et la petite Hermine. Etude archéologique (Montréal, pp. 40. 8^o). 65. IDEM: La Nouvelle-France de Cartier à Champlain, 1540—1603 (Québec, pp. 391. 8^o). 66. FOURSI, PIERRE: La colonisation française. 67. GAGNON, ALPHONSE: "Le tremblement de terre de 1663 dans la Nouvelle-France" (MSRC, pp. 41—53). 67^a. GIRONARD, D.: Les anciens forts de Lachine (Montréal, 8^o, \$1.⁰⁰). 68. HAMON, E.: Les Canadiens-Français de la Nouvelle-Angleterre (Québec, pp. XV + 483. 8^o). 69. LAFLEUR, THÉODORE, Le Rev.: "Le laboureur français d'autrefois" (MSRC, pp. 67—73). 70. MARMETTE, JOSEPH: Récits et souvenirs (Québec, pp. 257. 8^o). More or less historical in character, written by a novelist of ability, but whose novels have never proven very popular among the Canadian-French, they preferring, perhaps, the roman de mœurs. 71. SAUVAILLE, P. M.: Louisiane, Mexique, Canada (Montréal, 12^o). 72. SULTE, BENJ.: Pages d'histoire du Canada (Montréal, pp. VII + 471. 12^o). 73. VERREAU, L'Abbé, H.: "Jacques Cartier: Questions de droit politique, de législation et d'usages maritimes" (MSRC, p. 113).

Language. 74. CROQ, L'Abbé: "Grammaire de la langue algonquine" (MSRC, pp. 85—114. 4^o). A work which obviously must have involved an immense amount of research and study and ranks among the first in productions along Indian dialect lines.

Literary productions. I. e., works showing rather more originality of invention than those otherwise classed. 75. CONAN, LAURE (Mlle. Angers): A l'œuvre et à l'épreuve (Québec, pp. 286; another edition appeared the following year, 1892, in Paris, pp. 271). Historical romance well written and very interesting. The names of "Laure Conan" and "Françoise" (Mlle. Barry) are almost the only ones of note among the women who have won of recent years distinction in a literary way in French Canada, thus following in the steps of Mme. Leprohon and Mlle. Chagnon. 76. LEGENDRE, N.: Mélanges (Québec, pp. 222. 12^o), consisting of an attempt, in the way of a novel, entitled "Annibal", the name of a Canadian forced by the stormy events of 1837—38 to betake himself into exile into the United States, from whence after the troubles, he returns to his fatherland, and through the knowledge gained in the States, mounts steadily up the rounds that conventionality considers as leading to eminent respectability and to honor, in this case: church-warden, mayor of the parish, and colonel of militia. The moral, praise-worthy in itself, conveyed by this tale, that duty performed is a rainbow in the soul does not, nevertheless, prevent it from being somewhat monotonous. The stories for children are, in their way, more successful. Some of the poems have appeared before in the MSRC, the one to Mme. Gye, the celebrated Albani, voices patriotically the pride all Canadians feel in their diva. 77. LE MAY, L. PAMPHILE: Rouge et bleu. Comédies (Québec, pp. 288. 12^o). The absence of successful, or, in fact, of any kind of comedy, is as conspicuous as is that of fiction meriting attention. Indeed, the only two names to be readily recalled

in this connection are those of Pamphile Le May and J. G. Marchand, of both of whom, the literary sense and poetical skill is the brighter by contrast with the general lack of talent in this direction. 78. **IDEM**: *Fables canadiennes* (Québec, Darveau, pp. 292. 8^o). This is a new edition of the well known one of 1882, after the manner of the *Fables de La Fontaine*. The absence of commonplace, that hangs so heavily over much of the Canadian-French literary productions, characterises sharply and most agreeably the many and varied writings of this gifted author.

Miscellaneous. 79. *Le Canada-français*; mentioned here because of its genuine merit, and like so much of the Canadian periodical literature, of rather short duration. There are but four volumes, 8^o, 1888—91, but there are there contained, specimens of the best the French-Canadian effort has produced in a literary way. The three volumes: *Collection de documents inédits sur le Canada et l'Amérique*, that accompany *Le Canada français*, though of very great importance historically, have not the literary interest of the latter. 80. **COTÉ, T.**: *Trois études* (Montréal, 8^o). I. Showing beneficent influence of priests in lower Canada. II. Ireland vs. British government. III. Sketch of dual government in lower Canada. 80^a. **DANDURAND, R. et LANCÔT, C.**: *Manuel du juge de paix* (Montréal 8^o). 81. **DIONNE, N. E.**: *Painchaud C. E.: Fêtes à l'occasion de la translation de ses restes* (Québec, pp. 192. 12^o). 82. **FRÉCHETTE, L. H.**: *Réponse à M. David* (MSRC., pp. 59—67). These writings, (cf. no. 52: *Fen P. J. O. Chauveau* by L. O. David) have something analogous in their importance to those occurring under like conditions in the French Academy. 82. **GAGNON, E.**: *Le Comte de Paris à Québec*, avec introduction par le juge Routhier (Québec, pp. LXVII+157. 8^o). 82^a. **MARCHAND, F. G.**: *Manuel du notariat de la province de Québec* (Montréal 4^o, \$13.⁰⁰).

Poetry. 83. **FRÉCHETTE, L. H.**: *Feuilles volantes* (2^{me} édit. Montréal, Granger frères; pp. 208. 8^o). *Poésies canadiennes*.

Political. 84. **DESJARDINS, L. G.**: *Considérations sur l'annexion* (Québec, pp. 58. 8^o). 85. **MERCER, H.**: *Discours: (Ouverture de la campagne électorale) 1890*, Québec, 8^o. 85^a. **PELLAND, J. O.**: *Biographie, discours et conférences de M. Mercier* (Montréal, 8^o, \$ 3.⁰⁰).

Religious. 85^b. **BARONNEAU, Le Père**: *Lacordaire et les jeunes gens* (Montréal, 12^o). 86. **COTÉ, L'Abbé GEORGES**: *Sermon à l'occasion de la bénédiction des cloches de la Basilique*. 87. **CORSSIRAT, M. D.**: *La moralité et la croyance* (MSRC., pp. 73—77).

Science, Education. 88. **BAILLAIRGÉ, CHARLES**: *Vocabulaire des homonymes* (Joliette, pp. 212. 12^o). 88^a. **MAC CARTHY, E.**: *Manuel de l'industrie laitière au Canada* (Québec, 12^o). 88^b. **POULIST, J. E.**: *Notions d'agriculture* (Québec, 12^o). 89. **PROULX, L'Abbé**: *Les quatre mémoires sur la question universitaire* (Montréal, pp. IV+309. 8^o).

Travels, Descriptive. 90. **BINÈS, A.**: *Aux portiques des Laurentides* (Québec, pp. 96. 8^o). The comment made to this author's *Récits de voyage*, (no. 16) and to his *Région du lac St. Jean*

(no. 47) is likewise applicable here. Thus the work for the year is quite parallel to that of the preceding, the purely literary creations, however, improving upon that.

1892. Biography. 91. CORÉ, L'Abbé, GÉO. P.: Mgr. C. E. Legaré. Notice biographique (Québec, pp. 178. 8^o). 92. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé: Les Normands au Canada. Jean Bourdon (Évreux, pp. 31, large 8^o). 93. LAFLAMME, L'Abbé: Etude sur le Docteur T. S. Hunt. 94. ROY, J. E.: Lettres du Père F. X. Duplessis (Lévis, pp. LXXXV + 303 + XXX. 8^o). 95. IDEM: "François Bissot, Sieur de la Rivière" (MSRC., pp. 29-41).

History. 96. CARON, N.: Histoire de la paroisse d'Yamachiche (Trois-Rivières, pp. 300. 8^o). 97. DE CAZES, P.: "L'épisode de l'île de Sable" (MSRC., pp. 7-17. 4^o). 97^a. GIROUARD, D.: Les anciennes côtes du lac St. Louis (Montréal, 8^o). 98. LE MOINE, J. M.: "Etude ethnographique des éléments qui constituent la population de la province de Québec" (Idem, pp. 17-29). 99. PROULX, L'Abbé: Devant Québec et Rome (Montréal, pp. V + 310. 8^o). 100. TASSÉ, Jos.: "Mme. de Pompadour et quelques arpents de neige" (MSRC., p. 121. Published separately by Roy, of Lévis, in 1898; pp. 106. 16^o). Reproaching Voltaire for his attitude towards two nations, France and England, at war for a few acres of snow, and spending more than all Canada is worth.

Language. 101. CHAMBERLAIN, A. J.: "Notes on the Canadian French dialect of Granby, P. Q." (MLN. Jan. '92). This article continues the local dialect investigation begun by Prof. Sheldon in 1887 and continued by Prof. Squair in '88 and is similar to the former's paper in being observations of the speech of a single person. Granby is a little village in Shefford county, P. Q. just north of the Vermont line, where the Canadian Frenchman's native pronunciation examined by Prof. Chamberlain, was formed. There are about 175 words given, of which 75 are known to the native of Granby in the sense given by Oscar Dunn in his Glossaire; 12 have meanings additional to or differing from those there indicated, while 5 differ in form. 4 words found in Dunn: *mîcmaç*, *teurs*, *toque*, and *torquole* were unknown to the native of Granby. A comparison of the words given by Prof. Squair (and not found in Dunn) showed 27 of these words to be common to the Granby dialect, 4 to have additional or different meanings, and six to be unknown, while about forty terms were new, not being found in either Dunn or Squair. Such a study and like results reveals a richness of local speech vocabulary as yet but very slightly explored.

102. FAUCHER DE SAINT-MAURICE: Honni soit qui mal y pense. Notes sur la formation du franco-normand et de l'anglo-saxon (Montréal, pp. 85. 12^o). 103. CROQ, L'Abbé: "Grammaire de la langue algonquienne" (MSRC., pp. 41-121. 4^o). A continuation of the remarkable work noticed under 74.

Literary. 103^a. LERROUX Mme. (née Mullins): La promesse accomplie, traduit par J. A. GENAND (Montréal, 12^o). Mme. L. writes in English, but her productions, in other respects, are thoroughly French-Canadian.

Miscellaneous. 104. FRÉCHETTE, L. H.: Originaux et Détraqués. Douze types québécois (Montréal, pp. 360. 8^o). Not remarkable as a literary production. 105. GOMET ET FILIÂTRE, Les Pères: Conférences sur la question ouvrière (Québec, 8^o). 105^a. LUSIGNAN, A.: A la mémoire d'Alphonse Lusignan, hommage de ses amis et confrères (Montréal, 8^o). Recueil de productions inédites. 106. TASCHEREAU, E. A.: 1842-1892. Jubilé sacerdotal de S. E. le Cardinal E. A. Taschereau.

Poetry. 107. CAOUETTE, J. B.: Les voix intimes (Québec, pp. 292). Préface de trois pages de BENJ. SULTE. 108. CHEVRIER, Le Dr. R.: Tendres choses (Montréal). Ephemeral effusions that no sooner appear than they disappear. 109. LE MAY, L. PAMPHILE: "Agar et Ismaël" (MSRC., pp. 3-7. 4^o).

Political. 110. LACASSE, Le Père Z.: Une nouvelle mine, le prêtre et ses détracteurs (Montréal, pp. 276. 16^o). 111. TARTE, J. L.: Procès Mercier (Montréal, pp. 195. 8^o).

Science. 111^a. BAILLARGÉ, F. A.: Economie politique (Joliette, 18^o). 111^b. PUYJALON, H. DE: Petit guide du chercheur de minéraux (Montréal, pp. 194. 12^o). The literary output for the year does not, as a whole, compare favorably with that of the two preceding years.

1893. Biographical. 111^c. GAFFRE, Rev. Père L. A.: Christophe Colomb, sa mission, son caractère (Montréal, 8^o). 112. FAUCHER DE SAINT-MAURICE: "Le Contre-Amiral Byng" (MSRC., pp. 65-109. 4^o). 113. IDEM: Notes pour servir à l'histoire du Général Richard Montgomery (Montréal, pp. 94. 12^o). 114. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé: "Le Docteur Jacques Labrie. Un historien oublié" (MSRC., pp. 33-65. 4^o; also republished in 1898 by P. G. ROY, Lévis; pp. 112. 16^o). 115. IDEM: "Le fondateur de la présentation, Ogdensburg: L'Abbé Piequet" (MSRC., pp. 3-29. 1894). 116. ROYAL, JOSEPH: "Le Capitaine Maille" (Idem, pp. 109-115). 117. SULTE, BENJ.: "Les Tonty" (Idem, pp. 3-33).

France; French production: 118. AUDAT, LOUIS: Samuel de Champlain (Saintes, France, Publication de la société des archives historiques de la Saintonge et de l'Aunis, pp. 41. 8^o).

Historical. 119. BAILLARGÉ, C.: La baie d'Hudson (Joliette, 8^o). 120. BOUTHELLIER-CHAVIGNY: A travers le nord-ouest Canadien. 121. DIONNE, N. E.: "Chouart et Radisson" (MSRC., pp. 115-137). 121^a. GIROUARD, D.: Lake St. Louis old and new illustrated and Cavelier de la Salle (Montréal, 8^o). 122. MYRAND, E.: 1690. Sir William Phipps (Québec, pp. 428. 8^o). 123. ROULEAU, C. E.: Une page d'histoire: Découverte des restes de trois missionnaires (Québec, pp. 68. 8^o). 124. ST. PIERRE, T.: Les Canadiens des Etats-Unis. (Montréal, pp. 16. 8^o).

Literary. 124^a. DORION, L. W.: Vengeance fatale (Montréal, 12^o). 124^b. FORTIER, AUGUSTE: Les mystères de Montréal (Montréal, 12^o). Both of these stories deal with the time-honored events of '37 and '38.

Language. 125. CHAMBERLAIN, A. F.: "Notes on the Canadian-

French dialect of Granby, P. Q. Vocabulary" (MLN. Jan., 1893). This second article is a continuation of that of the preceding year, and shows the peculiarities of the phonology of the dialect of Granby to be largely identical with those of the dialect of Sainte-Anne de Beaupré, that is distinctly Canadian as distinguished from Acadian. Such differences as do exist apply, in many instances, to special cases, or may be hard to be sure of, owing to the difficulty of recording sounds that are much alike. In describing the phonology, about 260 examples of words heard in the dialect are recorded. 126. CROQ, L'Abbé: "Anoté Kekon" (MSRC., pp. 137—179). Investigation of another Indian dialect embodying an amount of research and labor no less than that so evident in the Algonquin dialect studies just noted, no. 74. 127. FAUCHER DE SAINT-MAURICE: *Les états de Jersey et la langue française. Exemple offert au Manitoba et au Nord-Ouest* (Montréal, pp. IX+83. 12^o). Written in reply to an article in the *Toronto Mail* of June 27th, 1893, protesting against the sentiments contained in the author's: *La question du jour — Resterous nous Français etc.* These articles, though ostensibly linguistic, are almost entirely political — certainly in spirit. The author's principal preoccupation is a dread of those insidious Anglo-Saxon elements, whose aim is nothing less than eventually to abolish the heritage, customs, traditions, discipline, clergy, religion, and language of the Canadian French of the Dominion — thus placing them entirely in the power of their enemies. To prevent this, they should imitate the noble loyalty of the inhabitants of Jersey towards the French language and religion. A few expressions are quoted for the purpose of showing that the Jersey inhabitants are Normans of the old school, and in this respect are models to be imitated by the French of Manitoba and the North-West, instead of allowing themselves to be cajoled by all that is English, thus losing their individuality and, in fine, going to the bad. This style of argumentation is what our lamented Horace Greeley used appropriately to characterise as "waving the bloody shirt". 128. FRÉCHETTE, L. H.: "Corrigeons-nous". Articles which appeared in: *La Patrie*, Montréal, between the 18th of July, 1893, and the 6th of July, 1895. Their object, like that of most all the previous writers, being to purify the language of the people of solecisms, barbarisms, anglicisms etc. They were placed at the disposal of Raoul Rinfret, who acknowledges the same in the bibliography consulted in preparing his *Dictionnaire de nos fautes etc.*, to which attention is called under the year 1896. 129. GEDDES, J.: "Two Acadian-French dialects compared with the dialect of Sainte-Anne de Beaupré" (MLN. Dec. '93; Jan. Feb. '94. Also separately printed). This paper, one in local dialect research, is along the same lines as those already reviewed by Professors Sheldon and Squair, pp. 29, 38 and is a comparison of two Acadian dialects, one heard in Cheticamp C. B., and the other in Carleton P. Q. (Baie des Chaleurs), over 350 miles apart, with the Canadian dialect of Sainte-Anne examined by Prof. Squair. Sainte-Anne de Beaupré is over three hundred and fifty miles distant from Carleton, so that the distance between Sainte-Anne and Cheticamp is something like 700 miles. The notation used is that employed by Prof. Sheldon, and Prof. Squair's lists are reproduced as

originally published. The comparison brings out quite a number of differences in the phonology of the three dialects, notably the treatment of *t* and *d* before front vowels, and some differences in vocabulary, indicating that similar conditions must very likely exist in the different localities throughout the province. It is, perhaps, a little surprising to find the speech of the Acadians at Carleton rather nearer the Canadian dialect of Sainte-Anne de Beaupré than to that of the Acadians of Cape Breton, due it is only natural to suppose, to Canadian influence. Although on the lookout for *langue d'oe* peculiarities, the material so far collected has no traits whatever indicating any such influence, and the result of the comparison points to popular XVIth century French as the basis of these three dialects.

Miscellaneous. 129^a. CHAPUIS, T.: Les congrégations enseignantes et le brevet de capacité (Québec, 8^o). 130. GASPÉ, P. A. DE: Divers (Montréal, pp. 145, 12^o). These are papers found after the death of the celebrated contentur and published. They have, however, neither the charm nor the importance of the *Mémoires* of the Anciens Canadiens (cf. p. 15). 131. ROUTHIER, Le Juge: "Introduction au Répertoire national" (Montréal, Huston, 2 v. 8^o. [2^d edition]). A work of the importance and intrinsic literary worth of the *Répertoire* deserves an introduction and commentary commensurate with its literary value. This has been done appropriately by Judge Routhier, whose literary taste and experience would naturally single him out for such a purpose. His principal work is: *A travers l'Europe* (2 v. 1882-83), but his scholarly parts appear, perhaps, as advantageously in: *Les grands drames* (1889), a study (left, however, incomplete), from a moral, philosophical, and religious point of view, of the dramas of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Shakespeare, Goethe, Corneille, Racine, and V. Hugo.

Poetry. 131^a. . . TREMBLAY, RÉMI: *Poésies diverses* (Fall River Mass. 12^o). Also Montréal, 1888: pp. 168, 8^o.

Political. 132. CARTIER, Sir GEORGES: *Discours accompagnés de notices* par J. Tassé (Montréal, pp. 817, 8^o). 133. LACASSE, Z.: *Une quatrième mine. Dans le camp ennemi* (Montréal, pp. 220, 12^o).

Religious. 134. DE FOY, L'Abbé: *Jésus et l'ouvrier. Discours* (Québec, 8^o). 135. TANGUAY, Mgr.: *Le clergé canadien* (1^{re} édition, Québec, 1868; 2^{me} partie, 1869, 1^{re} partie, pp. 11-101; 2^{me} partie, pp. 120-321 + XXIX, 8^o). Contenant une liste complète de tous les membres du clergé catholique. As a reference book in connection with the subject, practically indispensable.

Science, Law, Education. 136. LAFLAMME, Mgr.: *Notions sur l'électricité et le magnétisme* (Québec, pp. 84, 12^o). The numerous reports on the geology of the province prepared by this scientist for the government, the thorough historical work in the numerous contributions by the Abbé Verreau, and the linguistic work of the venerable Abbé Choq, illustrate the versatility of members of the Roman Catholic clergy, who are a credit not only to their profession but to general science. 137. MIGNAULT, P. B.: *Le droit paroissial* (Montréal). 138. PRY-JALON, H. DE: *Guide du chasseur de pelletterie* (Montréal, pp. 182, 18^o).

139. ROULEAU, L'Abbé J. G.: Notice sur l'école normale de Laval de Québec (Québec, pp. 42. 8^o).

Travels, Descriptive. 140. BUES, A.: Québec en 1900 (Québec, pp. 65. 12^o). 141. DROLET, G. A.: Zouaviana. Souvenirs de la campagne des zouaves canadiens à Rome (Montréal, 8^o). 142. ROUTHIER, Le Juge: De Québec à Victoria. Récit de voyage (Québec, pp. 386. 8^o).

1894. Biographical. 142^a. BURTIN, Le Père: Vie de Catherine Tekakwitha, vierge iroquoise (Québec, 18^o). 143. DAVID, L. O.: Mes contemporains (Montréal, pp. 285. 12^o). Comprises sketches of twenty-two prominent Canadian figures including Mme. Albani. 144. DIONNE, N. E.: Vie de C. F. Painchaud (Québec, pp. XI+435. 8^o). 145. GOSSELIN, L. Abbé: Les Normands au Canada: Jean Le Sueur etc. (Evreux, pp. 52. 8^o). 146. LE MOINE, J. M.: "Le Comte d'Elgin" (MSRC., pp. 193—200). 147. ROY J. EDMOND: "Le Baron de la Hontan" (Idem, pp. 63—193. 4^o).

France; French production. 148. GAILLY DE TAURINES, Ch.: La nation canadienne (Paris, 18^o). Etude historique sur les populations françaises du nord de l'Amérique. One of the first, if not the first work, of sterling merit on this subject by a French historian. It is the worthy precursor of Lorin's: Frontenac and Rochemonteix's: Jésuites de la Nouvelle-France.

Historical. 149. CASGRAIN, L'Abbé: Une seconde Acadie — L'île Saint-Jean — L'île du Prince Edouard sous le régime français. (Québec, pp. 419. 8^o). This forms a companion volume to the author's: Un pèlerinage au pays d'Évangéline, dealing with l'île Saint-Jean as the former does with Acadia. 150. DIONNE, N. E.: "Chouart et Radisson" (MSRC., pp. 29—49. 4^o); a continuation of his account of the year before, (no. 121). 151. PAQUET, E. T.: Fragments de l'histoire de la paroisse de St. Nicolas (Lévis, pp. 400. 12^o). 1^{re} partie. 152. PUYJALON, H. DE: Récits du Labrador (Montréal, 12^o).

Language. 153. CLAPIN, SYLVIA: Dictionnaire canadien-français (Montréal and Boston, 1894; pp. XLVI+388). This is the most ambitious as well as serious attempt in the way of lexicography yet made by a French Canadian to deal with the subject. The writer is very familiar with the terms and locutions generally in use throughout French Canada, as well as with the literature of the subject, and in these respects thoroughly competent to undertake the work. This is somewhat on the plan of Oscar Dunn's Glossaire, although the very useful mention there of the different provinces of France where the Canadian term can also be heard, is somewhat missed. Nevertheless, the number of old French authors from whom passages are cited, where expressions and words still in use in Canada are found, is a goodly one, and the author, far from being a purist, defends ably the many legitimate Canadian-French expressions which have obviously a good *raison-d'être*. The material collected is large, over 4000 words being commented on, together with over forty pages of introductory matter in the way of "considérations générales" on the pronunciation, and twenty-one pages of appendix matter, where are grouped in classes the substantives most commonly in use in

Canada. Among the works on old French consulted, one notices mentioned that of Lacroix, while a work so essential to the successful prosecution of the subject as Godefroy is conspicuous by its absence. For the modern scientific method of treating the vowels and consonants, so as to know, under certain conditions, what sounds to expect, is substituted the following scheme: "De la substitution d'une lettre à une autre: *creyable* pour croyable. 2°. De la transposition d'une lettre: *cocodrile* pour crocodile. 3°. De l'addition d'une lettre au commencement d'un mot: *écopeau* pour copeau; au milieu d'un mot: *beluet* pour bluet; à la fin d'un mot: *nanane* pour nanan. 4°. Du retranchement d'une lettre au commencement d'un mot: *ostiner* pour obstiner; à la fin d'un mot: *boen* pour boeuf. About 80 words in common use drawn from Indian dialects are given, and a list of the common English words that are used unchanged, as well as another of those adapted from English, that appear in a French guise, and a list of French forms differing in sense, more or less in certain respects, from the original French meaning. All this is a help to the study of the contents of the dictionary, in that under the separate heads, is found the main guide to the pronunciation of the words which are spelled according to modern French analogy. Occasionally, however, attention is drawn to the pronunciation by an observation; otherwise, the inference naturally is that they are to be pronounced as in standard French. There is no attempt made to explain phonetically any of the linguistic phenomena. That an explanation seems called for, philological or of some kind, is however present occasionally in the writer's mind, as in the case of the word *flambe*, where the comment that one naturally looks for, is forth coming. While this work must remain, because of the richness of the material, one to be referred to by dialect investigators, the treatment of the subject of pronunciation will be improved upon, as special work in different localities is accomplished. The dictionary, as a whole, bears a certain resemblance to that of Jaubert's: *Glossaire du centre de la France*, and like that work, it is to be noted, that an observation recorded in one part of the district, may not be equally true for some other remote locality. Under the word: *diable*, for instance, there is no clue to show that the word is not pronounced as in standard French, yet there are at least three pronunciations of the initial element alone of that word; so with *dieu*: *gyö*, *d;ö* and *yö*; and it is not likely that all three are heard in any one locality. The author has kept in mind and endeavored to point out: 1°. Old French. 2°. Provincial terms. 3°. French words used in Canada in a different sense. 4°. Canadian words. 5°. English and Indian words. 6°. The same turned in a French form. Like Oscar Dunn's *Glossaire*, this work differs from all that have been produced by French Canadians, in not being a kind of school-book, but an attempt to deal with the subject linguistically.

Miscellaneous. 154. CHAPMAN, W.: *Le lauréat* (Québec, Léger Brousseau, pp. XVI+323. 8°). *Critique des œuvres de M. Louis Fréchette*. Mostly articles already published in the *Courrier du Canada* and in the *Vérité*. One naturally takes up a book of criticism on a literary subject with a good deal of interest — particularly

where so few works in that vein appear; but after perusing this volume, the impression made is that of a personal attack upon a distinguished man. 155. SAUVALLÉ, P. M.: M. le lauréat manqué, Un voleur qui crie (Montréal, 8^o). The title of this amply denotes its tenor, and it is mentioned merely as illustrating a type of virulent publications that defeat their end of themselves, but which are not uncommon in French Canada, particularly in the political field. 156. TÊTE, H.: Journaux de Lévis, 2^{me} édition revue et augmentée (Québec, pp. 21, 8^o; also 1898).

Poetry. 157. POISSON, ADOLPHE: Heures perdues (Québec, Côté; pp. 8—254). 158. POITRAS, J. W.: Refrains de jeunesse (Montréal, pp. 190, 8^o). Ephemeral verse no longer thought of.

Religious. 158^a. GUAY, Mgr. CHARLES: Souvenir de retraite ou conférence sur le catholicisme (Québec, 18^o). 159. LAMARRE, L'Abbé DE: La dévotion de St. Antoine de Padoue (16^o. Chicoutimi).

Scientific, Educational, Sociological. 160. GAGNON, C., ALPHONSE: Etudes archéologiques et variétés (Lévis, pp. 380. 12^o); a work well spoken of by critics. 160^a. JONES, Mme. E. M.: La laiterie payante ou la vache du pauvre (Trois-Rivières, 12^o). 161. MAGNAN, C. J.: A propos d'enseignement (Québec, pp. 110. 12^o). 162. ROYAL, JOS.: Le socialisme aux Etats-Unis et au Canada (MSRC., pp. 49—63. 4^o).

Travels. 163. DUPUIS, L'Abbé F.: Rome et Jérusalem. Récit de voyage (Québec, pp. 533. 8^o).

1895. Biographical. 164. DIONNE, N. E.: Mgr. de Forbin-Janson, évêque de Nancy et de Toul (Québec, Brousseau, pp. 196. 16^o). 165. FILTEAU, L. H.: Généalogie de la famille Filteau (Ottawa, pp. 69. 12^o). 166. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé: "Les Jésuites au Canada. Le Père de Bonbecamps, dernier professeur d'hydrographie au collège de Québec avant la conquête. 1741—1759" (MSRC., [Second series, 8^o], pp. 25—63). 167. HUARD, V. A.: L'apôtre du Saguenay. (Mgr. Jean Racine) (Québec, pp. 154. 8^o). 167^a. POULIST, J. C.: Vie de la vénérable Marie Crescence (Fraserville, 8^o). 167^b. SAUVALLÉ, M.: Napoléon (Montréal). 168. SULTE, BENJ.: "Morel de la Durantaye" (MSRC., pp. 3—25).

France, French productions. 169. DUFAY DE MALUQUER, juge à Foix, département de l'Ariège, France: "Notice généalogique sur la maison d'Abbadie de Maslacq" (Idem, p. 73). 170. LA JONQUIÈRE, Le Marquis DE: Le chef d'escadre, Marquis de La Jonquière (Paris, Garnier Frères, pp. 284), gouverneur général de la Nouvelle France de 1749 à 1752; reviewed by L'Abbé CASGRAIN in the RHPC., v. 1, 196; merely a biography. 171. LORIN, H.: Le Comte de Frontenac etc. (Paris, A. Colin et C^{ie}, pp. XIV+502). A serious study based on a minute examination of original documents; also reviewed by L'Abbé CASGRAIN in the RHPC. 172. ROCHEMONTEIX, P. C.: Les Jésuites de la Nouvelle France au XVIII^e siècle (Paris, Letouzey et Ané, 3 v. pp. LXIV+488; 536; 694). One of the important historical works of the year, in which the author takes occasion to handle severely the Canadian historians, notably L'Abbé Faillon, L'Abbé Gosselin, and

Benj. Sulte. It must be remembered, however, that in religious matters as in political, the point of view is a factor not to be ignored, the author, le Père Rochemonteix being a Jesuit. 172^a. VAN BRUXEL, FRED. Consul: Le Canada. Agriculture, Élevage. Exploitation forestière (Bruxelles, 8^o).

Historical. 173. BOIS, L'Abbé L. E.: L'île d'Orléans (Québec, Côté & Co., pp. 151, 8^o). 174. CASGRAIN, L'Abbé: Lévis papers (Québec and Montréal; 12 v.), edited 1889—1895. One of the latest sets of valuable documents published by the Quebec government, embracing the important period of the seven years' war (1756—1763). 175. GAGNON, E.: Le fort et le château St. Louis (Québec, Brousseau, pp. 376, 12^o), an account of one of the most interesting of Quebec landmarks. Cf. J. L. Le Moyné's review in R. H. P. '96. 176. MONTIGNY, T.: La colonisation (Montréal, pp. 350, 8^o) deals with the history of the valley of the Ottawa, known as "la région Labelle". 177. RICHARD, E. Acadia: Missing links of a lost chapter (Montréal, 2 v.). 177^a. ROY, PIERRE GEORGES, Editor: Bulletin des recherches historiques (Lévis) A useful annual publication. 178. St. PIERRE, T.: Histoire des Canadiens du Michigan (Montréal, pp. 348, 8^o).

Language. 178^a. AHEARN, JOHN: Leçons d'anglais d'après la méthode naturelle (Québec, 8^o).

Literary. 179. "FRANÇOISE" (Mlle. ROBERTINE BARRY): Fleurs Champêtres (Montréal, Desautniers, pp. 205, 12^o). A charming collection of Canadian sketches right from the soil. Besides being artistically good, there are many expressions and words which are useful to the dialect student. 180. TARDIVEL, J. P.: Pour la patrie (Montréal, 12^o). Roman du XX^e siècle. Five hundred copies of this novel were purchased by the Quebec government for distribution as prizes in the schools of the province.

Miscellaneous. 181. GAGNON, PHILÉAS: Essai de bibliographie canadienne (Québec; imprimé pour l'auteur; pp. VII+711, 8^o). Although only a catalogue of the author's own private library, nevertheless, because of its completeness, and especially and above all, because of the valuable bibliographical data furnished by the author from his own knowledge, as well as from that derived from extensive reading, by all odds, one of the most remarkable productions in a literary way of the year. In addition, the work contains a collection of "Autographes et manuscrits", a collection of "Estampes" (maps, plans, views etc.) and a collection of "Ex-libris", making the volume indispensable for the bibliophile. The reproduced title-page of many a rare edition, together with that of the coats of arms of Ex-libris, manuscripts etc. lend to the work a peculiarly fascinating interest. Out of the 3747 books, pamphlets and journals, in the Essai proper, no less than 2611 are printed in Canada. It is interesting, in this connection, to note that the only previous bibliographies on the subject of Canadian books and those relating to New France elsewhere issued, that have been of great use and commanded attention because of their merit, are Obadiah Rich's three-volume Catalogue: (v. 1, 1837; v. 2, 1846; supplement 1848), where, among

the 5601 entries, French books on Canada are fairly well represented, and of books printed in Canada between 1801 and 1844, there are 37, — not one a year; Faribault's Catalogue of 1837, where, out of the 969 entries, but 37 represent the books printed in Canada; Harris's *Notes pour servir à l'histoire, à la bibliographie et à la cartographie de la Nouvelle-France et des pays adjacents, 1545—1700* (Paris, Tross, 1872; pp. XXXIII + 367. 8^o). This is a noteworthy publication recording, as faithfully as it does, all books on New France printed during more than a century and a half. Moreover, to the three catalogues just named, should be added those of the legislative libraries. Librarian Bain of the Public Library, Toronto, criticises the *Essai* (RHPG, v. 1, '96) for being merely a catalogue of the author's own private library, instead of a complete bibliography of Canada, in as much as the eye misses well-known works here and there. Such a comment is in nowise made to disparage M. Gagnon's useful work, but merely to suggest how that usefulness might have been greatly increased. It might be said that were the French publications, which form but quite a small proportion of the 2611 Canadian works, classed by themselves, instead of being literally drowned as they are in the mass of English matter, the needs of the student of French-Canadian literature, in particular, would be very greatly seconded. It is by no means as simple a matter as one might naturally suppose, to secure data in regard to French Canadian publications. The aim of the publishers in French Canada, in issuing what little information they do in the way of catalogues, is but little adapted to promote the ends of the bibliographer in quest of native products. Inasmuch as, in many cases, no attention whatever is paid by Canadian publishers to a letter, it seems only fair, in order to save trouble, time, and postage, in endeavoring to secure information from the province of Quebec on any subject connected with French Canada, to mention the fact that information can be got in Quebec, of Philéas Gagnon, Raoul Renault, and Pruneau and Kirouac; in Lévis, of Pierre Georges Roy; in Montréal, of Beauchemin & fils, and Cadieux & Dérome; in the province of Ontario, of Wm. Briggs, Toronto. Such information has to be culled where one may, for not being classified separately, it is generally only to be found here and there, amid a mass of native French publications and irrelevant matter, in regard to which also, only such data as is absolutely indispensable in order to announce its existence, is furnished. It is proper to state here that a French-Canadian bibliography compiled in Boston must, notwithstanding the useful data in the Boston Public Library and the Harvard College Library — both of which, however, be it remarked en passant, leave much to be desired for modern French-Canadian literature — be largely completed by correspondence. Acknowledgment and thanks for courtesy and services are due to all of the numerous correspondents who have been taxed for information, and especially to the publishers mentioned above, and to Professors Wrong and Squair of the University of Toronto, and M. Legendre of the Conseil Législatif, Quebec. Also, particular acknowledgment for the additions and corrections made by Librarians Bain of the Toronto Public Library, and Dionne of the Legislative Library,

Quebec, and to Bibliophile P. Gagnon. It only remains to add that the suggestive points offered by M. Pamphile Le May have added appreciable value to the notes. The bibliography was finally submitted to Mgr. Thomas E. Hamel, librarian of the Laval university library, who reported "list to be very complete". Of course, it goes without saying, that practically, a complete list is an impossibility. In many instances, but forty to fifty copies of a work are printed, and it disappears almost before one is aware of its existence. If any one place offers particular facilities for making such a list, that place is the library of Laval university. Fully aware, therefore, of the incompleteness of the present list, speaking absolutely, it may be said that no effort within the possible reach of a Bostonian has been spared to make this list as complete as possible, and especially, to include everything of genuine worth.

It should be said, however, that the librairie Granger frères Montréal, has just now (March 1900) made a new departure in issuing a *Bibliographie canadienne* (pp. 83. 8^o with index) accompagnée de notes bibliographiques et préparée à l'occasion de l'exposition universelle de 1900. Some 300 odd titles of native French-Canadian products are given, with, in most cases, the date and place of publication. Nearly half, perhaps, of these also are quite recent, so that this catalogue now fills reasonably well quite a lacuna. The bibliographical information, while of course, in the nature of an advertisement, nevertheless is helpful in giving some idea in regard to many titles not self-explanatory. 182. LÉGENDRE, N.: "A propos de notre littérature nationale" (MSRC, pp. 63 - 73). Describes the early beginnings of literature, but goes no farther than the historian Garneau. 182^a. LEMIEUX, R.: *De la contrainte par corps* (Montréal). 182^b. SMITH, GOLDWIN; and ADAM, GRAEME MERCER: "Canadian literature", under Canada, in Johnson's universal cyclopaedia (New York, A. F. Johnson Co. 1895). As one might naturally expect from two such authors, an admirable article. 183. RHÉAULT, L. S.: *Autrefois et aujourd'hui à Ste. Anne de la Pérade. Jubilé sacerdotal de Mgr. des Trois-Rivières* (Trois Rivières, 8^o).

Poetical. 183^a. PARADIS, P. P.: *La fin du monde par un témoin oculaire* (Chicoutimi, pp. 22. 8^o). This is a poem upon the "Judgment day".

Political. 184. MERCIER, J. E.: *Questionnaire politique* (Lévis pp. 26. 8^o).

Religious. 185. "FIDELIS": *Mère Marie-Rose, fondatrice de la congrégation des S. S. noms de Jésus et de Marie au Canada* (Montréal, 8^o). 185^a. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé: *L'église du Canada* (Paris, France). (Extrait de la RCF, publiée à Evreux, France). 186. GHYVELDE, Le Rev. Père: *Vie de Jésus-Christ* (Québec 8^o). 187. O'BRIEN, Mgr.: *Mémoires sur les missions de la Nouvelle-Ecosse etc. 1760 - 1820*. (Québec, pp. 289. 8^o). 188. TASCHEREAU, E. A.: *Discipline du diocèse de Québec*.

Science. 188^a. BARNARD, E. A.: *Manuel d'agriculture* (Montréal, 12^o).

Travels. 1888. CIMON, L'Abbé HENRI: Impressions de voyage de Québec à Rome. (Québec, 32^o). 1888. CLAPIN, SYLVA: Sensations de Nouvelle France (Boston 12^o).

1896. Biographical. 189. DAVID, L. O.: Les deux Papineau (Montréal, 8^o). 190. FILTEAU, L. H.: Généalogie de la famille Martineau (Ottawa, pp. 147, small 8^o). 191. GOSSELIN, A.: Henri de Bernières (Eyreux: imprimerie de l'Eure, 8^o). 192. IDEM: "Observations à propos du voyage du Père le Jeune au Canada et du prétendu voyage de M. de Queylus" (MSRC., pp. 35—59, 8^o). This contains some rather spicy reflections in regard to the work of de Rochemonteix (cf. no. 172) whom the Abbé characterizes not only as a Jesuit, but as a "Jésuite fin de siècle". 193. IDEM: "Un soldat de Frontenac devenu Recollet" (MSRC., pp. 59—65). The story is considered "hardly worthy of a place" in the MSRC. (Cf. the RHPC., v. 2, '97, p. 93). 194. SULTE, BENJ.: "Pierre Boucher et son livre" (Ibidem, p. 99. Also printed separately). The editing of the History of Canada by Pierre Boucher, a governor of Three Rivers as far back as 1674, is representative of the type of work undertaken by the Royal Society of Canada. 195. TASCHEREAU, H. E.: Branche aînée de la famille Taschereau en Canada (Montréal).

French or foreign production. 196. COFFIN, VICTOR: The province of Quebec and the early American revolution (Published by the University of Wisconsin, Michigan; pp. XVIII+287). A review of this important work will be found in v. 1 of RHPC. It is mentioned here, because dealing directly with the province of Quebec in the first place, and in the next place, it is a thoroughly scholarly treatment of the subject along lines pursued in the German universities in treating such subjects, no stone being left unturned to throw light upon the history of the province. 197. GUÉNIN, E.: Histoire de la colonisation française: La Nouvelle-France (Paris 12^o). Only the first volume, which follows the accounts of Ferland and Garneau. 198. KERALLAIN, RENÉ DE: Les Français au Canada: La jeunesse de Bougainville et la guerre de sept ans (Paris, 1896. Reprinted with additions from the RH.). Written in reply to adverse criticism by l'Abbé Casgrain on the author's ancestor. 199. LÉVIS, Le Marquis DE: Visite au Canada suivie d'une course aux Montagnes Rocheuses et à l'Océan Pacifique en 1895 (Châteaudun, pp. II+196). The Marquis came over in the summer of '95 to the unveiling of the statue of his ancestor, the Maréchal de Lévis. This amount of interest on the part of the Marquis would have sufficed. The book that follows, like works of a similar character recounting long trips made in a short time in foreign countries, is merely one of impressions, — largely false; and reveals, too, that the attention given in the French schools, even by the élite, to the subject of geography is not apace with that in French literature. It is to such obviously unconscious inadvertencies that the book owes whatever charm it may have for Americans. 200. NEVERS, EDMOND DE: L'avenir du peuple canadien-français (Paris 12^o).

Historical. 201. DE CELLES, A. D.: Les États-Unis. (Ottawa, pp. XVI+483, 8^o). 202. DUGAS, L'Abbé: L'Ouest canadien,

sa découverte par le Sieur de la Vérendrye etc. (Montréal, Cadieux & Dérome, pp. 114, 12^o). 203. FAUCHER DE SAINT-MAURICE: Notes pour servir à l'histoire des officiers de l'armée française et de la marine (Québec, pp. 287, 8^o). 204. GÉRIX, LÉON: "Le gentilhomme français et la colonisation du Canada" (MSRC, pp. 65-95, 8^o). 205. GRIFFARD, D.: Les anciens postes de St. Louis (Lévis, 12^o). 206. SR. AMAND, J. C.: L'Avenir, Townships de Wickham et de Durham. Historical account of two townships, L'Avenir being the name of a village in one of them. 207. SULTE, BEXL: "L'organisation militaire du Canada 1636-1648" (MSRC, pp. 3-35). 208. TÊTU, Mgr. H.: David Têtu et les raiders de St. Alban (Québec, 12^o). 209. IDEM: Histoire du palais épiscopal (Québec, Pruneau & Kirouac, pp. 304, 12^o). 210. THWAITES, REUBEN GOLD, (editor): The Jesuit relations and allied documents. Travels and explorations of the Jesuit missionaries in New France 1610-1791; the original French, Latin, and Italian texts with English translation and notes, illustrated by portrait, maps, and facsimiles. Cf. note 19.

In connection with the subject of Canadian-French in all its literary aspects, nothing either in magnitude or importance to compare with the Jesuit relations has been published, not only during the decade, but during the century. That this is stating in a moderate way the merit of the undertaking can be judged by citing our leading historian to-day, John Fiske, who speaks of it as "the most important historical enterprise ever undertaken". The publishers have more than fulfilled their promise of a volume a month, for at the time of writing, March 1900, sixty-two volumes have been received by the Harvard College Library, and the publishers state by letter that the set, when completed, will consist of seventy-three volumes (about 300 pages, 8^o each) including an extensive index. It must be allowed that even in these days of great publishing enterprises, a venture which exceeds \$150,000 is no small matter. The edition is strictly limited to 750 sets, (price per volume \$3.⁵⁰ net, delivered), and is printed direct from type which is scattered as each volume is printed. As 600 sets have already been subscribed for, one can confidently predict the success of the venture financially, and speaking as far as it is possible for one not a historical specialist, but who has, nevertheless, compared the renderings and perused the annotations, it is certainly a credit to American scholarship and perseverance. For expert criticism, the reader is referred to the volumes so far issued by Prof. Wrong of Toronto University: "R. H. P. relating to Canada", vols. 1-4, '96-'99 inclusive.

211. TRUDELLÉ, JOS.: Charlesbourg (Québec, Frères N. Faveur; pp. VIII + 256). A historical description of the parish and also information in regard to it by a native of it. 212. WRONG, GEORGE M., Editor of Review of historical publications relating to Canada (The University of Toronto: Published by the librarian, vols 1-4, '96-'99); a work for which all scholars must feel thankful, and also desire that its life may be proportionate to its usefulness. The fourth volume, at the time of writing, is just making its appearance, and the Review has taken cognizance in a scholarly and satisfactory manner of all that has anywhere appeared

bearing historically on Canada. Works, too, not purely historical, but somewhat in the line of the novel, or of a religious character, have been noted and commented upon to the satisfaction of a large class of serious readers. It is only fair to say that such searching criticism as is found in foreign periodicals, notably those issued by German scholars, is lacking. This is certainly due, in part, to difference of standard as to what the ideal of fitness in such matters should be. It is undoubtedly too lax in America, and the newspaper tendency to advertise in the manner of a "puff" invades every department. However, it is evident that the Review is making conscientiously a steady effort to live down this desire and to treat fairly, yet in some degree critically, certainly in a scholarly way, all subjects discussed. From about '95, or a little after, nearly all of the works mentioned historically in the present bibliography will be found discussed at greater or less length in the Review.

Language. 213. DOUCET, STANISLAS S.: Dual language in Canada (St. John, NB, pp. 14. 8^o). Its advantages and disadvantages. A historical treatment of the subject, in which the advantages and disadvantages are succinctly stated, countries like Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and Russia, being cited to exemplify many instances where similar linguistic conditions exist, all going to prove that unity of language is not essential to national unity. 214. RINFRET, RAOUL: Dictionnaire de nos fautes contre la langue française (Montréal, C. O. Beauchemin & fils 1896, pp. VI + 306. 8^o). This work, both externally, with light cover and blue back, and internally, reminds one at once of the French text-books, and is written like so many of the French-Canadian works already noticed, with the aim of purifying the written and spoken French. The work is divided into five parts, the distinction between the first and second not being very clearly drawn: 1^o. Nos fautes contre la langue française et leurs corrections. 2^o. Règles de grammaire, difficultés, définitions etc. relatives à nos fautes les plus fréquentes. 3^o. Nos fautes de prononciation. 4^o. Mots français et mots anglais dont l'orthographe se ressemble. 5^o. Mots dont l'accent circonflexe est quelquefois oublié. The work is the most complete of the kind that has yet appeared, and is, as the author states in his preface, "un résumé de tout ce qui a été écrit au Canada relativement à nos fautes contre la langue française", and the list of works that have been drawn on, show that the literature on the subject has been well combed. Standard French is ever the goal to be attained on the principle, as the writer sets forth, that: "Si nous commençons à nous écarter de propos délibéré du véritable Français, tel qu'il est parlé et compris de nos jours, en conservant nos archaïsmes, où nous arrêterons-nous?" Consequently, a host of terms that answer admirably their purpose in Canada, because of the environment, changed condition of life and surroundings from those of the mother country, are put under the ban. Whether this be justifiable, simply depends upon the point of view; for exactly the same kind of difference in words and expressions of different regions far apart must, in the nature of the case, ever exist, witness American English and that of England; and although the Londoner takes a lady "in" to dinner, it must be obvious that it will be a long time before the American will cease to take her "out".

Thus, one of the commonest of the Canadian terms is *capot*, in the sense of Fr. *pardessus*, and the verb *s'encapoter* (to put on the capot), and under the latter appears "n'est pas français. Dites: Mettre son pardessus etc." Another article, much used in winter, is a head-dress, universally called *casque*, under which word appears: "au lieu de *casque*, il faut dire *bonnet fourré* ou *bonnet de fourrure*". Other expressions, which though not standard French, have so long been in use as to claim the standing, which usage has certainly given them in French Canada, are: *à la brunante*, *il brumasse*, and many frequentatives like: *ponssailler*, *monillailler*, *bourrasser*; *un centin* (for American cent), *linton* (de la cloche), *chars*, *petits-chars*, *tricoté* (for *crêcelle*), *s'abrîer*, *être dégradé en route*, *malchanceux* etc., for all of which the standard French equivalent and explanation is given. They are as thoroughly Canadian as are such common terms as: *cleator*, *drummer*, *gams*, *hack*, *notions*, and *rubbers* genuine American, and the result of conditions that vary from old-world customs, -- and like the latter, are so indigenous to the soil as to make weeding out well-nigh impossible, even were it desirable, which is certainly questionable. The part in: "Nos fautes de prononciation", is most useful to the dialect student, not that the author drew up his list with regard to the wants of the scientist, but for the same reason that the Probi appendix is so valuable to the student of low Latin, in that an idea can be got of what actually is heard. The book, however, for the purpose intended, is without doubt the best and most complete that has appeared, though it is manifestly impossible, in the nature of the case, that the language of Quebec and that of Paris should coincide, which is practically the object aimed at.

Literary Productions. 215. BARTHE, G. J.: *Drames de la vie réelle* (Sorel, P. Q.; pp. 92, 8^o); roman Canadien. This author's literary ability is not adapted to novel writing. 215^a. ROUSSEAU, ED.: *Le château de Beaumanoir* (Lévis, 12^o). Historical novel descriptive of l'intendant Bigot. 216. LESPÉRANCE, JOHN: *Les Bastonnais* (Montréal, Beauchemin & fils, pp. 269, 8^o). The Bastonnais: Tale of the American invasion of Canada, in 1775—76, was published in English in Toronto in 1877, and also appeared in the RCan., Montréal, and is an example of the best historical novel writing that the Canadians, whether French or English have produced. The expedition, it will be remembered, started from Boston, and on p. 19 of the French edition, the author explains: "Bastonnais est une corruption rustique du mot français Bostonnais, et cette corruption s'est transmise jusqu'à nos jours. Toute l'invasion est encore connue parmi les Canadiens-Français comme la guerre des Bastonnais". 216^a. ROY, RÉGIS: *Consultations gratuites*. Farce (Montréal, Beauchemin; pp. 18, 12^o). 217. IDEM: *On demande un acteur*. Farce. (Ibidem, pp. 36, 12^o.) The author displays but little aptitude for this kind of writing.

Miscellaneous. 218. AUDET, F. J.: *Historique des journaux d'Ottawa* (Ottawa, A. Bureau et frères, pp. 46, 12^o). 219. GUYVELDE, Le Rev. Père DE: *Les quatorze naufragés de St. Alban* (Québec, 12^o). 220. HAIGHT, W. R.: *The Canadian catalogue of books* (Toronto, Haight Co., pp. 139, 8^o. Price \$ 2.⁵⁰; 1896 Annual

catalogue \$ 2.⁰⁰). This book renders practically for English speaking Canada, or the province of Ontario, similar service to that of Philéas Gagnon's *Essai* for French Canada. There are, however, but 1006 titles, a very few of which are French productions. The idea is to continue to issue parts until as complete a list as is possible shall have been obtained of all books and pamphlets printed or published in the Dominion, "from the first printed book, in 1767, to the end of 1895, and from this date to issue annual lists for each year, beginning with 1896". As yet, but one of the "annual" catalogues has been issued, the 1896 number, giving for the year 506 titles. The price of each book is given and the size in inches. It will be seen that to obtain a list of French-Canadian contributions, a large amount of matter must be gone over in order to secure a very small result. See the review and fair criticism, in regard to getting out such a bibliography in a number of volumes, which necessitates handling them all, in order oftentimes to reach any result, in v. 1 of RHPC. 221. ROULEAU, C. E.: *L'Émigration; ses principales causes* (Québec, Brousseau; pp. 150. 12⁰).

Poetry. 222. GAGNON, ERNEST: *Cantiques populaires* (Québec, 4⁰). 223. MARCHAND, F. G.: "Nos ridicules" (MSRC., pp. 95—99). A graceful description of the seven capital sins, related in harmonious verse. 224. NAXTEL, L'Abbé: *Fleurs de la poésie canadienne* (Montréal, pp. 755. 8⁰). Merely a recueil of what pleased the taste of the compiler to put together of Canadian poetry (2^{me} édition augmentée). 224^a. ST. PIERRE, H. C.: *Valentine Shortis, Plaidoiries et procès* (Montréal, 8⁰). Account of a cas célèbre.

Political. 225. BERNARD, P.: *Un manifeste liberal, L. O. David et le clergé canadien* (Québec, Brousseau; pp. 228 and 68. 12⁰). 226. DAVID, L. O.: *Le clergé canadien* (Montréal, pp. 123. 12⁰). *Sa mission et son œuvre*. The author protests against the intervention of certain of the Roman Catholic clergy in politics. After much heated argument pro and con, the book was finally condemned by the Congregation of the Index at Rome. 227. LAPATRIE, C.: *Le libéralisme catholique et les élections* (Québec, pp. 76).

Religious. 228. GHYVELDE, Le Rev. Père DE: *La bonne Ste. Anne, sa vie, ses miracles* (Éditeurs les directeurs du collège de Lévis, Québec, pp. 10—370). 229. GOSSELIN, D.: *Le code catholique* (Montréal, pp. 709. 24⁰).

Science, Sociology. 230. DE GRANDPRÉ, A.: *Le système métrique décimal* (Montréal, pp. 55. 18⁰). 230^a. FLYNN, HON. M.: *Guide du colon* (Montréal, 8⁰). Published under the direction of land-commissioner Flynn. 230^b. LAROQUE, LE DR. G.: *Manuel des engrais* (Lévis, 18⁰). 231. MAGNAN, C. J.: *Manuel du droit civique* (Québec, pp. 240. 18⁰). 232. MONTIGNY, T. DE: *Manuel d'économie domestique* (Montréal, pp. 327. 18⁰).

Travels. 233. BUES, A.: *Le Saguenay et le bassin du lac St. Jean* (Québec, Brousseau; pp. 520. 8⁰. [3^{me} édition]). 234. IDEM: *La vallée de la Matapédia, 1895* (Ibidem, pp. 54. 8⁰).

1897. **Biographical.** 235. DIONNE, N. E.: *Hennepin, ses voyages et ses œuvres* (Québec, pp. 40. 4⁰). 236. GAGNON, E.:

Nicolas Le Roy et ses descendants (Québec, Côté & Cie.). 237. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé: "Encore le Père de Bonnécamp" (MSRC, pp. 93-119). 238. LORTIE, LÉON: Biographie de Charles Baillairgé (Québec, 8^o). 239. MALLÉ, EDMOND: Le Sieur de Vincennes etc. (Lévis, 8^o). 240. RIVARD, A.: Mgr. de Laval (Lévis, 12^o). 241. ROY, J. E.: Nicolas Le Roy et ses descendants; notes etc. (Québec, Côté & Cie.). 242. IDEM: "Claude Charles Le Roy de la Potherie" (MSRC, pp. 3-45). 243. SUTTE, BENJ.: P. Boucher; Ottawa, reprinted with notes from MSRC, 1896; cf. no. 194. 244. "La Mère de l'Incarnation" (MSRC, pp. 45-65). 245. TÊTÉ, Mgr.: Le Rev. Père Bouchard, missionnaire apostolique (Québec, Pruneau et Kironac.

Historical. 246. HURD, L'Abbé Y. A.: Labrador et Anticoste (Montréal, Beauchemin et fils, pp. XVI + 508). 247. ROY, J. E.: Histoire de la seigneurie de Lauzon (Lévis, 8^o, 2 v.). 248. SUTTE, BENJ.: "La guerre des Iroquois, 1600-1653" (MSRC, pp. 65-93). 249. VERREAU, L'Abbé: Jacques Cartier: Questions de lois et coutumes maritimes (Ibidem, p. 119). A discussion of certain words in the XVIth century compared with their present meaning: *cappitaine, pillotte, compagnons*; calling attention to the changing signification of words.

Literary. 250. CHOQUETTE, LE DR.: Les Ribaud (Montréal, 1898; pp. 355, 12^o). A novel; a kind of an idyl, very highly elaborated, which has received but little notice. More imaginative power needed, with which success is possible. 251. ROBERTS, C. G. D.: The forge in the forest (Boston, Lamson Wolfe & Co. 12^o). An historical novel dealing with Acadian life by a well-known author of ability both in prose and poetry. Several of this author's contributions deal with French Canada.

Miscellaneous. 251^a. BEAUDOIN, PHIL.: Table de concordance du code de procédure civile (Montréal, 8^o). 252. GAGNON, E.: Le palais législatif (Québec, Darveau). 253. RENAULT, RAOUL: Bibliographie de Sir J. M. Le Moine. 254. IDEM: Bibliographie de Faucher de Saint-Maurice; (cf. note 72 in regard to both authors). 255. Mémoires et documents historiques; notice bibliographique. Most useful, the historical data being quite extensive. 256. Le courrier du livre; Canadiana, published monthly and containing the best general list of recent Canadian publications to be found outside of the Laval or Legislative Libraries. Rather historical in character. All of these are published in Quebec, by Raoul Renault, who is at present at work on a biographical dictionary of French publications since the establishment of printing in Canada, i. e. after 1760. 257. ROY, J. E.: L'ancien barreau au Canada (Montréal, C. Thoret; pp. 94). 258. ROY, P. G.: La législature de Québec. Galerie etc. A kind of blue-book or guide to the buildings.

Poetical. 259. BEAUCHEMIN, N.: Les floraisons matutinales (Trois-Rivières, pp. 221). Although but little known, this author's poetry is much esteemed by good judges, and he is considered one of the first in poetic excellence. He writes but little. 260. DRUMMOND, WM. H.: The habitant and French-Canadian (New York, G. R. Putnam's sons; pp. X + 137); poems with an introduction by L. Fréchette.

Supposed to represent the dialect of the French-Canadian peasant who essays to use English. Educated French-Canadians, however, say this simply represents the unskilful efforts of the common English people to speak French. Since the writing of the *Chimmie Fadden* stories in New York argot, several years ago by E. W. Townsend, (Lovell Co. N. Y.), dialect specimens, real or imaginary, have been greatly in vogue, culminating at present in the Irish inventions of Mr. Dooley (Small, Maynard & Co. Boston, 1898—99; the author is Finley Peter Dunne). The field in Canada is by far too rich in such material to be left untilled, and Mr. Drummond has been using his opportunity to good advantage. As uniformity in such dialect utterances is the exception, the attempt to classify them results in as many classes as there are classifiers. In subjecting them to scientific treatment, they lose whatever spontaneous attractiveness they may possess naturally.

Political. 261. "JUSTITIA": La campagne politico-religieuse de 1896-97 (Québec, pp. 175, 12^o). Upon the Manitoba school question. The author is supposed to be A. C. P. R. Landry.

Religious. 262. BARBEZIEUX, ALEXIS, Le Rev. Père: La province ecclésiastique d'Ottawa (Ottawa, 2 v. 8^o, pp. 609 and 485). 263. CASGRAIN, L'Abbé: Les Sulpiciens et les prêtres des missions (Québec, Pruneau & Kirouac; pp. 462. 8^o). 264. GOYER, Le Rev. Père: Oraison funèbre de Frontenac (Lévis, 8^o). 265. MARCHAND, L'Abbé ERNÈSTE: Les troubles de l'église du Canada (Lévis, 8^o). 266. TÉTÉ, Mgr.: Les noces d'or de la société S. Vincent de Paul (Québec, 8^o).

Science, Education. 267. FLYNN, L'Hon. M.: L'éducation dans la province de Québec. 267^a. HENRY, GABRIEL: Nouveau manuel complet d'industrie laitière pour la province de Québec (Québec, 12^o). 268. MONTPETIT, L. H.: Les poissons d'eau douce (Montréal, Beauchemin & fils; pp. 550. 8^o). 269. ROSA, N.: La construction des navires à Québec (Québec, 8^o). 269^a. VINCENT, J. L.: Manuel abrégé du système métrique (Montréal, 12^o).

1898. Biographical. 270. BEAUDOIN, L'Abbé J. D.: Jean Cabot; (Lévis, 18^o). 271. CASGRAIN, L'Abbé H. R.: Champlain, sa vie et son caractère (Québec, Demers, 8^o). 272. CASGRAIN, P. B.: La vie de Joseph François Perrault (Québec, Darveau, 8^o). 273. CASGRAIN, P. B.: Mémorial des familles Casgrain, Baby, et Perrault (Québec, 4^o). 274. CHAUVEAU, P. J. O.: Bertrand de la Tour (Lévis, P. G. Roy; pp. 74. 18^o; and in the same volume: "Les plaines d'Abraham", pp. 39). Roy is publishing a series called: "La bibliothèque canadienne", mostly as in this case, episodes by writers of acknowledged reputation, the idea being to popularize good Canadian literature. 275. DESAULNIERS, F. L.: Les vieilles familles d'Yamachiche (v. 1, 1898; v. 2, 1899; 2. v. 8^o). 276. DIONNE, N. E.: Jean et Sébastien Cabot (Québec, Renauld; pp. 46. 4^o). 277. *Idem*: "Pierre Bédard et son temps" (MSRC, pp. 73—119). 278. GAGNON, ERNEST: Famille Charles Edouard. Petites notices: Québec, 8^o. 279. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé AUGUSTE: Henri de Bernières, premier curé de Québec (Evreux, Imprimerie de l'Éure, France; pp. 185. 8^o). 280. *Idem*: Le

Docteur Jacques Labrie, Lévis, Roy; pp. 112, 18, being a new edition in book form of the MSRC, article mentioned under no. 111. 281. *Idem*: "Le château de Tronjoly, dernière résidence du Père de Bonnécamp" (MSRC, pp. 33-35). 282. LEGENDRE, N.: Annibal: This has been republished from *Mélanges* separately by Roy of Québec (pp. 120, 18^o) in his "Bibliothèque canadienne". See the notice of it under no. 76, for 1891. 283. POIRIER, PASCAL: Le Père Lefebvre et l'Acadie (Montréal, Beauchemin & fils; 3^{me} édit. 8^o). Life of an educator and a description of the founding of the Acadian college of Memramcook — a beginning of national life for the Acadians. 284. TÊTU, Mgr. HENRI: Histoire des familles Têtu, Bonenfant, Dionne, et Perrault (Québec, pp. 636, 8^o. [Edition of 100 copies at \$ 5.⁰⁰ per copy]). 285. TÊTU, HORACE: Notice biographique (Québec, pp. 30, 12^o). L'Abbé David Henri Têtu, curé de St. Roch des Aulnaies. 286. TRUDELLÉ, L'Abbé CHARLES: Le Frère Louis (Lévis, Roy; pp. 74, 18^o). The volume contains also the biography of "L'Abbé Jean Nand" (pp. 16) and "Une guérison" (pp. 4). 287. VERREAU, L'Abbé H. A.: Les deux Abbés de Fénelon (*Ibidem*, pp. 85, 18^o).

French or foreign production. 288. BENTZON, Th. (Mme. Blanc): "St. Laurent et Saguenay" — "Les femmes du Canada français" — "Établissements de charité au Canada" (RDM. 1 avril; 15 mai; 15 juillet 1898. Afterwards published in Paris, in book form [Calmann Lévy, pp. 322,] 1899). Mme. Blanc uses the term Canada for French Canada and her impressions are, naturally enough, entirely from the French stand-point. Cf. the review on pp. 120-124 of v. 3 of RHPC. 288^a. CUVERVILLE, Le Vice-Amiral DE: Le Canada et les intérêts français (Paris, J. André et Cie.; pp. 80). 288^b. GRÉVIN, E.: La Nouvelle France (Paris, Fourneau, 2^{me} édition; 2 v. pp. 394 and 475) (cf. no. 197. 288^c. GRÉVIN, E.: Montcalm; (Paris, Challamel; pp. 127). 288^d. MARTIN, Le Rev. Père F.: Le Marquis de Montcalm et les dernières années de la colonie française au Canada, 1756-1760. (1^{re} édit. Paris, Tequi, pp. 342). 288^e. SAINVILLE, Ed. DE: "Voyage à l'embouchure de la rivière Mackenzie". BSGP. 7^e série, t. XIX, 3^{me} semestre, pp. 291-307). 289. SKINNER, CHARLES, M.: Myths and legends beyond our borders (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Co.; pp. 319. Contains a large amount of folklore. Of the 104 tales, 65 are drawn from Canadian sources. The work is greatly in want of an index.

Historical. 290. BEAUBIEN, C. P.: Le Sault-au-Recollet (Montréal, Beauchemin; pp. 505). 291. CASGRAIN, L'Abbé H. R.: Notes relatives aux inscriptions du monument de Champlain. 292. *Idem*: Guerre du Canada, 1756-1760, Montcalm et Lévis (Tours, France; Alfred Mame et fils; pp. 392). This is another edition of the work published in 1881, (see no. 60) six years after the appearance of Parkman's Montcalm and Wolfe, and as the Abbé had had access to the Lévis papers, (see no. 174) the light thrown around the subject is materially increased. 293. DAVIS, L. O.: L'union des deux Canadas 1811-1867 (Montréal, Sénécal; pp. XI + 332, 8^o). One of the last chapters is on the "Mouvement littéraire", giving the names of those who have distinguished themselves in letters with obser-

variations in regard to them. 294. DE CELLES, A. D.: *A la liberté, en France et au Canada* (Lévis, Roy). 295. GÉRIN, LEON: "L'habitant de Saint-Justin. Contribution à la géographie sociale du Canada" (MSRC., pp. 139). 296. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé A. H.: "Un épisode de l'histoire du théâtre au Canada, 1694". (Ibidem, pp. 53—73). 297. HANNAY JAS. (Editor of St. John, N. B. Telegraph): "Acadia and the Acadian people". (Canada. An encyclopaedia of the country, edited by J. Castell-Hopkins, Toronto, Linseot publishing Co. 1898—'99, 5, v. 4^o; [v. 1—1898: pp. 77—83]). Among much that is uneven, there are in this new encyclopaedia a number of articles quite up to date on topics connected with the subject of this present article by competent writers. 297^a. LEGENDRE, N.: "Frontenac" (MSRC., pp. 37—52). Follows Lorin's: *Comte de Frontenac*. 298. LE MOINE, J. M.: *Quebec in 1837—38* (MSRC., pp. 119—131). 299. PARKMAN, FRANCIS: *Works*, new library edition (Toronto, G. N. Morang; 12 v.). Cf. note 11; and see the review on p. 21 of v. 3 of RHPC. 300. SHANNON, R. W. (Editor of the *Ottawa Citizen*): "Exploits of the French pioneers" (Castell-Hopkins, v. 1, pp. 51—60). 301. SULTE, BENJ.: "Origin of the French-Canadians" (Ibidem, pp. 47—50). 302. IDEM: "La mort du Cavalier de la Salle" (MSRC., pp. 3—33). 302^a. IDEM: "Customs and habits of the earliest settlers of Canada". *Ethnological survey of Canada* (pp. 696—712. Appendix II. Report 2). 303. TASSÉ, JOSEPH: *Voltaire, Mme de Pompadour et quelques arpents de neige* (Lévis, Roy; pp. 103. 18^o). Republished from the MSRC. for '92; see no 190.

Language. 304. BRANDON, EDGAR E.: "A French colony in Michigan" (MLN. April, 1898). After a historical sketch of the settlements in the south-east corner of Michigan, the writer uses the phonetic alphabet of the Association Internationale to record his observations, which system, with the introduction of the symbol *â* (the sound heard in *E. law*) answers the purpose very well. Merely the method of conjugating the regular verbs is briefly illustrated. This, in itself, is of interest as exemplifying the decay of a dialect, destined in this locality to disappear, judging simply by the reducing of all forms to a dead level; for excepting the conditional, all the forms of which are like the standard form of the first person singular of the French future, the other tenses are expressed by the present or imperfect of the verb *to be* plus the dialect form corresponding to French *après* and the infinitive thus: *je fût aprai parle*, pres. indic. progressive form; *jetai aprai parle*, impf. indic. progressive form; *je ra parle*, future; and no passé défini. The subjunctive forms have well-nigh disappeared, and the tendency to reduce the verb tense endings to one form throughout is very strong. With this constant reduction in the direction of simplicity, the difficulty in expressing distinctions increases proportionately until it becomes impossible to express them. Undoubtedly, the temptation ever present to use English here contributes to the levelling process more than were the colonists completely isolated. 305. GEDDES, JR. J.: "Two Acadian-French dialects compared with Some specimens of a Canadian-French dialect spoken in Maine" (MLN. Dec. 1897, Jan. Feb.

Apr. May 1898. Also separately printed). In this paper, a continuation of local dialect research, there is somewhat more chance to bring out differences of morphology as well as of phonology, than in the preceding paper by the same writer. The two Acadian dialects are those already treated of in Carleton P. Q. and Cheticamp C. B., and the Acadian-French dialect is that examined by Prof. Sheldon and already reviewed under 1887. The problem is to decide how to classify the Waterville, Me. dialect. Besides the interesting traits of the Maine dialect: $h = \text{Fr. } \dot{h}$, $t\dot{s} = \text{Fr. } t \text{ or } k \text{ followed by a front vowel}$, and $d\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } y \text{ (consonant)}$, g followed by a front vowel, and d followed by i , already commented on in reviewing the original article, seven other peculiarities are here treated: 1^o, $\dot{e}\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } j\dot{e}$; 2^o, $\dot{e}l$ ($\dot{e}l$) for the definite article; 3^o, ma = Fr. *moi*; 4^o, $\dot{h} \dot{v}\ddot{u} = \text{I saw him}$; 5^o, $\dot{h} \dot{v}\ddot{u} = \text{I saw her (?)}$; 6^o, $\dot{f}ig = \text{Fr. } fille$; 7^o, $\dot{l} \dot{a} \dot{v}\ddot{u}$ or $\dot{l} \dot{a} \dot{v}yu =$ (perhaps) *la ru*. This, in itself, indicates that if so many new features are to be found in examining a new speech region, that variations in dialect are likely to present themselves in great abundance. The article then reviews and tabulates all the results of speech records in French-Canada that have come under the writer's observation through the investigations of others or his own, which may here fittingly resume, in a brief form, the whole subject of the phonology of French dialect in the Dominion of Canada. Vowels: $a^0 = \text{Fr. } \hat{a} \text{ or } a \text{ in pas}$; $\dot{a} = \text{Fr. } a \text{ in patte}$; \dot{a} as in E. hat; $\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } \hat{e}$ and \acute{e} ; $\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } \acute{e}$ (in Fr. -ais endings) [Acadian regions]; $\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } i$; $\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } i$; $\acute{o} = \text{Fr. } \hat{a} \text{ or } a$; $\acute{o} = \text{Fr. } o \text{ in pot}$; $\acute{o} = \text{Fr. } \acute{o} \text{ in fort}$; $\acute{o} = \text{Fr. } eu \text{ in peu}$; $\acute{o} = \text{Fr. } eu \text{ in peur}$; $\acute{o} = u \text{ in E. but}$; $u = \text{Fr. } o \text{ before m or n not nasal}$ [Acadian regions]; $\acute{u} = u \text{ in E. pull}$; $\acute{u} = \text{Fr. } u$; $wa = \text{Fr. } oi \text{ final}$ [Acad. reg.]; $u\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } oi \text{ final}$ [Canadian regions]; $u\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } oi \text{ not final}$; $u\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } oi \text{ not final}$; $\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } un$; $\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } in$; $\acute{e} = \text{en}$; $\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } on$; $\acute{a} = \text{Fr. } en, an$; $\acute{a} = \text{Fr. } in$; $\acute{e} = \text{nasal of Fr. } \acute{e}$. Consonants: p and $b = \text{Fr. } p \text{ and } b$; $t, d, k, g = \text{Fr. } t, d, k, g$ (not before vowels); $ky = \text{Fr. } k \text{ before front vowels}$; $ky\acute{e}l = \text{Fr. } quel$; [Canadian regions]; $t\dot{s} = \text{Fr. } k \text{ before front vowels}$; $t\dot{s}\acute{e}l = \text{Fr. } quel$; [Acadian regions]; $t\dot{s} = \text{Fr. } t + \text{front vowel final or before a consonant}$; $pt\dot{s}\acute{i} = \text{Fr. } petit$; $kr\acute{u}t\dot{s}\ddot{u}r = \text{Fr. } \acute{c}r\acute{e}a\acute{t}u\acute{r}$ [Canadian regions]; $t = \text{Fr. } t$ before i or u final or before a consonant; $pt\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } petit$; $kr\acute{u}t\dot{i}r = \text{Fr. } creature$ [Acadian regions]; $t\dot{s} = \text{Fr. } t + \text{vowel (usually } i \text{) followed by another vowel}$; $m\acute{e}t\dot{s}\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } m\acute{e}t\acute{e}r$; $m\acute{u}t\dot{s}\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } mo\acute{i}t\acute{e}$ [Acadian regions]; $d\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } g \text{ followed by a front vowel}$; $d\dot{i}\acute{e}p = \text{Fr. } gu\acute{e}p\acute{e}$; $d\dot{i}\acute{o}l = \text{Fr. } gu\acute{e}ul\acute{e}$; [Acadian regions]; $d\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } d + \text{front vowel final or before a consonant}$; $m\acute{o}d\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } maudit$; $d\dot{i}\acute{e}r = \text{Fr. } dire$; $d\dot{i}\ddot{u} br\acute{a} = \text{Fr. } du \text{ bois}$; [Canadian regions]; $d\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } d + \text{vowel (usually } i \text{) followed by another vowel}$; $d\dot{i}\acute{o} = \text{Fr. } dieu$; $d\dot{i}\acute{a}b = \text{Fr. } diable$, [Acadian regions]; $d = \text{Fr. } d$ before i or u final or before a consonant, [Acadian regions]; $d\dot{i} = \text{Fr. } y$ (consonant), Waterville; $mud\dot{i}\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } mouiller$; $k = \text{Fr. } t$ before front vowels; $mud\dot{i}ky\acute{e} = \text{Fr. } mo\acute{i}t\acute{e}$; $ky\acute{a} = \text{Fr. } tiens$; $k\ddot{u}y\acute{o} = \text{Fr. } tuyau$, [Canadian regions and, owing probably to Canadian influence, also Acadian regions]; $g = \text{Fr. } g$ before front vowels; $y\acute{i}d = \text{Fr. } guide$. The pronunciation $gy\acute{a}l$, heard in some regions, is a trait: dialect $gy = \text{Fr. } g$, that is parallel

to dialect *ky* = Fr. *k* before front vowels. *y* = Fr. *d* before a front vowel + a vowel; *yô* = Fr. *dieu*, [Canadian and also Acadian regions]; *d* = Fr. *g* + front vowel: *disè* and *disce* = Fr. *guichet*, but more commonly as in *yul* = Fr. *guide*. The other consonants, the liquids and continuants, correspond as a rule to their Fr. equivalents. As the paper then shows by a tabulation drawn from the phonology, the greater part of the features observed in Acadian and Canadian French are common, yet as may be deduced from the phonology, there are quite sufficient characteristic differences to mark distinctly two dialects that have, however, a common basis — the French of the XVIth century. The Waterville French has the appearance of possibly once belonging to the Acadian dialect, but now possesses more Canadian features, as far as the data permits of judging. The criticism, however, that may be applied here, as well, indeed, as to all the local dialect work as yet done in Canada, is that no one subject has received investigation as a whole; in most cases, simply the phonology has received some attention, while the morphology and syntax have yet to be examined. 306. SUTLE, BENJ.: *La langue française en Canada* (Lévis, Roy; pp. 107. 8^o). A republication of former material already noticed, see notes 109 and 132.

Literary. 307. LAROSE, W.: *Variétés Canadiennes* (Montréal, 8^o). Sketches of Canadian life, in some of which the author, instead of succeeding in painting, rather places the subjects in an unfavorable light; contains specimens of local dialect conversation. 307^a. LE MAY, L. P.: *Fêtes et corvées* (Lévis, Roy; pp. 82. 18^o). Good descriptive writing. 308. MACDONELL, B. L.: *Diane of Ville-Marie. A romance of French Canada* (Toronto, 12^o).

Miscellaneous. 309. BRUCHESI, Mgr.: *Les catacombes de Rome* (Lévis, Roy; pp. 95. 18^o). 310. ROULLARD, EUGÈNE: *Les premiers almanachs Canadiens* (Ibidem, pp. 80. 18^o). 311. ROUTHIER, Le Juge A. B.: *Les traits caractéristiques du jubilé* (MSRC., pp. 131—139; reprinted in '99: *La reine Victoria et son jubilé*).

Poetry. 312. CHAPMAN, WM.: *A propos de la guerre hispano-américaine, avec un poème adressé à la reine d'Espagne* (Québec, pp. 4, 2—14. 4^o). The intensity of the feeling of hatred towards Americans throughout this poem kills for them, whatever charm the production may have as verse. It may possibly be spoken of more pleasantly by Spaniards. 313. LE MAY, L. PAMPHILE: "Sonnets rustiques" (MSRC., pp. 119—131). 1. Les colons. 2. La femaison. 3. La moisson.

Political. 314. CHAPUIS, THOS.: *Discours et conférences* (Québec, Demers; 8^o). Rather scholarly speeches made by a prominent man, engaged in politics during the past twenty years, and comparing favorably with similar efforts made, indeed, almost anywhere.

Religious. 315. TRUDELLÉ, L'Abbé CHARLES: *Les derniers Recollets canadiens* (Lévis, 16^o).

Scientific. 316. BAILLARGÉ, CH.: *Divers ou enseignements de lavie* (Québec, 2 v. square, 12^o; pp. 688). 317. LAFLAMME, Mgr. JOS.: *Minéralogie, géologie et botanique* (Québec, 12^o). 317^a. PROVENCHER, L'Abbé L.: *Le naturaliste canadien 1868—1898* (Québec, 31 v. 8^o. \$ 50.⁰⁰).

1899. *Biographical.* 318. DIONNE, N. E.: Pierre Bédard et son temps (Ottawa, pp. 11, 8^o). Reprinted from the MSRC, of the preceding year. The value of many articles in this annual publication fully warrants their reproduction. 318^a. *Idem*: "Jean François de la Roque" (MSRC). 319. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé A.: Le château de Tronjoly, dernière résidence du Père Bonnécamp (Ottawa, 8^o). From the MSRC, of '98. 320. ROY, J. E.: Notice biographique sur la famille de René de Lavoie (Lévis, 8^o). 320^a. *Idem*: "Aventures de Charles Le Beau" (MSRC). 320^b. VERREAU, L'Abbé HOSRICE: "Le nom de Samuel de Champlain" (MSRC).

French or foreign production. Because of the interest of the French of late in matters relating to colonization, more works bearing upon the subject have appeared. 321. BEAUMONT, G. DE (Editor): Les derniers jours de l'Acadie, 1718—1758. (Paris, E. Chevalier, pp. 318). 321^a. CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH: Les compagnies de colonisation sous l'ancien régime (Paris, Colin; pp. 192). 321^b. CHEVILLARD, G.: Les colonies anglaises (Paris, Challamel; pp. 416). Untrustworthy owing to much confusion in dollars and pounds. 321^c. DEROUET, CAMILLE: "La renaissance de la nationalité française en Acadie" (C, 10 septembre; pp. 916—931, Paris). Written from the old partisan French stand-point. 321^d. GAULIER, A. P.: Canada, Perche et Normandie; revue historique paraissant tous les trois mois (La Chapelle-Montligeon, Orne, France). Publishes unedited documents of those natives of Perche and Normandy who went to Canada in the 17th and 18th centuries. Price 1 fr. annually. 321^e. LOUIS, PAUL: "L'empire britannique. La guerre économique". (RBl., 15 juillet; Paris, pp. 263—275). Concerns the English colonies and industrial conditions in Canada. 321^f. MARTEL, HENRI: Étude pratique sur les colonies anciennes et modernes et sur les grandes compagnies commerciales. Gand: Imprimerie Victor van Drossé; pp. 396. Involves reasoning in regard to the prestige of England over France in regard to successful efforts in colonization. 321^g. NEDERKORN, LE DR. W.: "Die Entdeckungs-, Besiedelungs- und Entwicklungsgeschichte Canadas und seiner Grenzgebiete" (DGeoBl.; Band XXII, pp. 86—124). 321^h. RICHEL, E.: "Rapport sur un projet d'expédition au Labrador" (BSAnv.; t. XXII—4^e fascicule, pp. 283—295). 321ⁱ. SAUSSURE, L. DE: Psychologie de la colonisation française dans ses rapports avec les sociétés indigènes (Paris, F. Alcan, pp. 312). The book is supplementary to that of Chailley-Berth (321^a). 321^k. WADDINGTON, RICHARD: La guerre de sept ans (Paris, Firmin Didot et Cie., pp. 752).

Historical. 322. DE CELLES: "Papiers inédits relatifs aux troubles du Bas-Canada 1837—8" (MSRC). 322^a. GAGNON, ERNEST: Réponse à la brochure de M. l'abbé H. R. Casgrain (Québec, 8^o). Relates to the inscription on the Champlain monument. 322^b. GAUDET, PLACIDE: "L'Acadie en 1710—13" (MSRC). 323. GÉRIN, LÉON: L'habitant de St. Justin (Ottawa). From MSRC, 1898. 323^a. GRIFFARD, D.: "Enlèvement des Iroquois à Cataraqui, 1687" (MSRC). 324. GOSSELIN, L'Abbé A.: Une épiode de l'histoire du théâtre au Canada (Ottawa, 8^o). From MSRC, 1898. 324^a. *Idem*: "Québec en 1730" (MSRC).

325. GATIEN, L'Abbé FELIX: Histoire du Cap Santé jusqu'à 1830; continuée par GOSSELIN, L'Abbé DAVID: Histoire du Cap Santé [1830—1887], (Québec, 8^o). 326. MYRAND, E.: Noël's anciens de la Nouvelle-France (Québec, pp. 200, 8^o). An interesting compilation and well done. The old world Christmas is compared with that of the new and much research has been made. 327. ROULLARD, E.: La colonisation dans les comtés de Témiscouata etc. (Québec, 8^o). 327^a. ROYAL, JOS.: "Débuts du gouvernement responsable en Canada" (MSRC.). 328. SULTE, BENJ.: Histoire de la milice canadienne-française (Montréal). From MSRC. 1898. 329. IDEM: La bataille de Chateauguay (Québec, 8^o). 329^a. IDEM: "Le commerce de la France avec le Canada 1730—1760" (MSRC.). 329^b. IDEM: "The valley of the Grand river, 1600—50" (MSRC., pp. 107—136).

Language. 329^c. FORBES, Le Rev. G.: Almanach iroquois (Montréal, pp. 72). Contains devotional and historical essays in the Iroquois tongue.

Literary. 330. CHOQUETTE, LE DR.: Claude Paysan. Roman (Montréal, pp. 212, 12^o). Well written, but lacks invention; read but little. 331. FRÉCHETTE, L. H.: Christmas in French Canada (Toronto, 8^o). A translation into English of his Contes de Noël and of the Historiettes de chantier. 332. LE MAY, L. P.: Contes vrais (Québec, pp. 259, 12^o). Canadian character sketches very well done. 333. PARKER, GILBERT: Femme ou sabre, traduit par N. LEVASSEUR (Québec, pp. VIII + 289, 12^o). French version of: The trail of the sword.

Miscellaneous. 334. BAIN, JAMES JR. (Librarian Toronto Public Library): "The public libraries of Canada" (V. 5, p. 207; Castell-Hopkins Encyclopædia). An instructive article bearing directly as well as indirectly upon the intellectual growth of the province of Québec. 335. BOURNOT, JOHN GEORGE: (Honorary Secretary and ex-President of the Royal Society of Canada) "History and work of the Royal Society of Canada"; (Ibidem, p. 212). This, too, is a luminous article on Canadian intellectual development by a writer whose works are standards both in Canada and in the States. 336. CASTELL-HOPKINS J.: "A review of Canadian journalism" (Ibidem, p. 220). Treats clearly, and in an adequate way, the press of the province of Québec. 337. DE MILLE, A. B. (Professor of English literature in King's College, Windsor, N.S.): "A sketch of Canadian poetry" (Ibidem, p. 166). The French portion receives attention, but the treatment upon the whole, is not adequate and one must go elsewhere for what is not so general but none the less important, as for instance, who are the modern poets, what have they written, and what estimate is placed upon their literary ability. 338. PARÉ, EDMOND: Lettres et Opuscules (Québec, pp. 253, 8^o). Articles of a political nature that have appeared in the newspapers. 339. SAUVAILLE, MARC: La loi de conciliation (Montréal, 12^o). A law to prevent, if possible, certain kinds of litigation. 340. SULTE, BENJ.: "French-Canadian literature and journalism" (Castell-Hopkins' encyclopædia, v. 5, p. 136). This article is disappointing. One naturally looks for some appreciative review of the work of the last few years in literature, but instead, this matter is some-

what summarily disposed of by cataloguing a hundred odd names that have attained more or less distinction. The part treating of journalism is better, but the article as a whole is desultory. 340^a. TERC, HORACE: Résumé historique de l'industrie et du commerce de Québec 1775—1900 (Québec, pp. 30).

Poetry. 340^b. DESAULNIERS, G.: Lachevrette (MSRC). 341. FERLAND, ALBERT: Femmes rêvées (Montréal, 8^o). Brimful of love and feebleness. Evidently the work of one so young as to have ample time in the future to succeed. 341^a. FRÉCHETTE, L. H.: Sonnet de Félix Arvers, avec commentaires. 342. LANCÔT, HERMINE: Fleurs enfantines (Montréal, 8^o).

Political. 343. BOURASSA, E.: Discours et conférences (Montréal, 8^o).

Religious. 344. CHARLAND, Le Rev. Père: Mme. Sainte Anne et Sainte Anne d'Amérique (Lévis, 1898). 345. CORREIL, L'Abbé: Foi et patriotisme (Montréal, pp. 115, 12). 345^a. WITTEBOLLE, Le Père PAUL: Le carême sanctifié (Québec, 16^o).

Science. 346. BAILLARGÉ, CIL: Le grec et le latin (Québec, 8^o). 347. IDEM: La vie, l'évolution, le matérialisme (Québec, 8^o). 348. IDEM: L'antiquité de la terre et de l'homme (Québec, 8^o). 349. LORANGER, L. J.: De l'incapacité légale de la femme mariée (Montréal, 8^o). 350. MASSICOTTE, E. Z.: Monographie des plantes acadiennes (Montréal, 8^o).

However long an article on Canadian-French may be, it would be incomplete without some reference to *education in the province* and to *journalism*, — particularly the latter, for to it, in the main, is due the former in the broad sense of educating the masses. The Protestant and Catholic schools, although administered separately, according to the peculiar needs of each, no longer clash but prosper in harmony side by side. It was in the conflict of opinion going on continually in the press that the young men of the early days learned to handle the pen and to acquire the art of putting their thoughts into effective language. The earliest newspaper published entirely in French was *Tant pis, tant mieux*, (Montreal, 1778) printed by the celebrated Fleury Mesplet, and many of the publications in the periodical line which, during early days, have been potent-factors in the mental growth of French Canada, have already been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the national literature. They may be here briefly resumed in the order of their appearance: 1. Bibliothèque canadienne (Montréal, 1825). 2. L'Observateur (Montréal, 1830), continued as the: 3. Magasin du bas Canada (1832). 4. Encyclopædie canadienne (Montréal, 1842). 5. Revue canadienne, journal scientifique et littéraire (Montréal, 1845). 6. Album littéraire et musicale de la revue canadienne (Montreal, 1846). 7. Répertoire national (Montréal, 1848). 8. La ruche littéraire et politique (Montréal, 1853). 9. Soirées canadiennes (Québec, 1861), continued as: 10. Nouvelles soirées canadiennes (1882). 11. Le foyer canadien (Québec, 1863). 12. La revue canadienne (Montréal, 1864). 13. L'Écho de la France (Montréal, 1865). 14. L'Écho du cabinet de lecture (Montréal, 1865). 15. Le foyer domestique (Ottawa, 1876). 16. La

revue de Montréal (Montréal, 1877). 17. Album des familles (Ottawa, 1880). 18. *Le canadien illustré* (Montréal, 1881). 19. Grand annuaire de Québec (Québec, 1881). 20. *La lanterne* (Montréal, 1884). 21. *Le Canada-Français* (Québec, 1888). 22. *La revue nationale* (Montréal, 1895). 23. *Le Courrier du livre* (Québec, 1896). With certain exceptions, these periodicals averaged 1, 2 or 3 volumes. The *Revue canadienne* was published during the years 1864—87.

Some idea of the growth of journalism in a new country in this present age may be divined by the fact that in the Dominion in 1880, according to Rowell's American newspaper directory, there were published altogether 567 journals. Ten years later, Mc. Kim's Directory gives a detailed list of 1033 papers, of which 37 were dailies. In 1891, there were 126 papers published in French in Canada, as follows: 115 in Quebec; 6 in Ontario; 2 in N.B.; 2 in Manitoba; 1 in N.S. The history of journalism in the province of Quebec is a complicated one, and the vicissitudes many of the papers have undergone in management, politics, and existence, defy all description, especially: *Le Canadien* (Québec, 1806), controlled most ably for years by Étienne Parent, one of the most brilliant journalists in Canada, which after a highly checkered career, ceased to appear in 1896; *La Minerve* (Montréal, 1896); and *L'Étendard* (Montréal, 1883). Nevertheless, despite difficulties apparently insurmountable — all the news coming through English sources and necessitating translating — progress has been and is continually being made. For an able presentation of this subject in brief form, see the lecture on Newspapers in the P. Q. by Thomas White, M. P., delivered in Montreal, November 5th, 1883.

The chief French-Canadian newspapers at the present time with the date, in the order of their foundation, are: 1. *Le Courrier du Canada* (Québec, 1857). 2. *Le monde* (Montréal, 1866). 3. *L'événement* (Québec, 1867). 4. *La patrie* (Montréal, 1879). 5. *Le Canada* (Ottawa, 1879). 6. *Le soleil* (Québec, 1880). 7. *L'électeur* (Québec, 1880). 8. *Le courrier du Canada* (Québec, 1881). 9. *L'étendard* (Montréal, 1883). 10. *La presse* (Montréal, 1884). Many of the names prominent in literature are those of journalists and men identified with politics, or as a rule, with both: 1. Beaugrand, H., founder of *La patrie*; (cf. no. 45). 2. Bédard, P., with Blanchet, Panet, and other liberals founded *Le canadien* in order to combat *Le Mercure*. 3. Berthiaume, Tréfle; proprietor of *La presse*, the leading French paper. 4. Bourassa, N.; (cf. note 89) one of the founders of the *Revue canadienne*. 5. Chapais, Thomas; (cf. no. 314) the editor of *Le courrier du Canada*. 6. Dansereau, C. A.; for a number of years the editor of *La Minerve*. 7. The Dorion brothers, prominent in the days when the *Avenir* started in 1848, whose chief editor was the radical and republican leader in Quebec, Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion, and a brilliant band of young men who aided: Blanchet, Daoust, Doutre, (cf. note 81), Laberge, Laflamme, and Papin. 8. Fabre, Hector; an editor of *Le canadien* and founder of *L'événement*. 9. Filiatrault, Aristide; now editor of the *Reveil*, and formerly of the *Canada*

Revue, which he founded in 1889, and which was ruined by a suit brought against it by archbishop Fabre for charges made against a priest. In 1893, he published: *Les ruines ecclésiastiques* pronounced heretical from the pulpit. 10. Langlois, Godfroy E.; city editor of *La patrie* and author of: *La république de 1848* (1897). 11. L'espérance, John; (cf. no. 216). 12. L'arsignan, Alphonse; (cf. no. 23). 13. Marchand, F. G., (cf. no. 30); he established, in 1860, a French liberal organ, the *Franco-Canadien*, and was for a time chief editor of *Le temps* (Montréal). 14. Maréchal, Charles; on the staff of *La patrie* and the *Star*. 15. Sauvalle, P. M.; (cf. no. 74), on the staff of *La presse*. 16. Sulte, Benj.; (cf. no. 72, also notes 109 and 132). 17. Tardivel, Jules P.; (cf. no. 49), connected with *La Minerve* and *Le canadien*. 18. Tarte, Jos. L.; (cf. no. 114), connected with many papers especially the *Canadien* and *L'événement*. 19. Tassé, Joseph; (cf. nos. 58 and 100), editor of *Le Canada*, Ottawa, and later of *La Minerve*.

La presse is the great Canadian-French evening paper, and claims to have the greatest circulation of any paper in the Dominion. This is disputed by the *Morning Star* which celebrated, a year or so ago, its daily circulation of 50,000. However, when the two best papers, of over 100 dailies in the Dominion, are province of Quebec papers, and one of them a French sheet, this is in itself a palpable indication of the intellectual activity of the country.

The Canadians who have sought a more extensive sphere of activity than has been possible at home are among the most active contributors, in many ways, to progress in the United States, witness W. J. Gamong's contributions to natural history in the *MSRC*; Prof. Chamberlain's numerous valuable articles in many American reviews; and Prof. de Sumichrast's presentation of Racine's *Athalie* at Harvard University, a performance unique in its way and making a date in college theatricals. Besides his educational services in Canada, his articles to the *Montreal Gazette* and to sundry publications outside of his profession show an unusual range of activity. The editors of quite a number of periodicals in the United States that have a wide circulation and are familiar names throughout the country—for instance, *Life*, *Truth*, *The Pilot*, and *Texas Siftings*—are Canadians.

In Canada, of late years, the many divergent forces have come to understand that the general welfare is to be secured through harmony and unity of national life. And in literature, whether one reads *Hypnotized* (Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto, 1899) by "Julian Durham" (Mrs. Henshaw) of Vancouver, B. C. or *Rose à Charlitte* (Boston, C. L. Page & Co. 1898) by Miss Marshall Saunders of Halifax N. S., authors more than 3000 miles apart, or the French productions of those living between them, like those of Fréchette, Sulte, Dionne, Le Moine, Casgrain and Le May, one cannot well help feeling that one is dealing with a subject that is as distinctly national and characteristic as when one reads *Red Pottage* (N.Y. and London, Harpers, 1900), by Mary Cholmondeley, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* (N.Y. and London, Harpers, 1892, 129), by Thomas Hardy, or again, *David Harum* (D. Appleton & Co. N.Y. 1899) by Edw. Noyes Wescott, or *Richard Carvel* (N.Y. and London, Macmillan

Co. 1899), by Winston Churchill. There is a distinctive Canadian literature, and whether English or French, it is the outcome of factors that exist nowhere else, and which have arisen out of the conditions that have made Canada what she is to-day, — a prosperous modern nation. If these factors, as in the United States, have not as yet fostered actively a literary spirit commensurate with the commercial, industrial, and political animus, the reasons are obvious, and certainly enough has already been shown to indicate that the beginnings of a literary interest are not absent, and indeed are such as to make, in due time, a literary renaissance by no means an impossibility.

Boston University, March 31, 1900.

J. Geddes, Jr.

Index.

Albadie de Maslaeq 14. Abraham, plains 54. Acadia 1, 5, 11, 42, 45, 55, 56, 59. Acadian-French 10, 41, 56. Adam 31, 47. Aeschylus 41. Agar 39. Ahearn 45. Alaska 3. Albani 36, 42. Album de la Minerve 12. Alexis de Barbezieux 54. Algonquine (langue) 38, 49. American-English 59. Amusart 35. Angers, Mle. 36. Angers, Rêal 18. Anglo-Saxon 3, 4, 23, 38. Annibal 55. Anote, Kekon 40. Anticosté 53. Antilles 16. A St. Malo 1. Ariège 41. A Rouen L. Arvers 61. Athalie 63. Aubin 17, 18. Audet 54. Audiat 39. Auguste 14. Aunis 39. Aurore des Canadas 9. Austria-Hungary 50. Babouneau 37. Baby 54. Baedeker 31. Baillaigé 37, 53, 58. Baillargé 39, 61. Bain 46, 60. Baneroff 10. Baraga 39. Barbezieux 54. Barnard 17. Barry, R. 36, 45. Barthé, G. J. 59. Barthé, J. C. 18. Barthé, U. 34. Bastonnaix 3, 51. Bay of Chaleur 1, 6, 27, 49. Beaubien 55. Beauchemin et Fils 46. Beauchemin, N. 53. Beaudouin, J. D. 54. Beaudouin, Phil. 53. Beaupré 35, 62. Beaumanoir 51. Beaumont, 59. Bédard 32. Bédard, L. 18. Bédard, P. 54, 59, 62. Bédard, P. J. 34. Bédard, T. P. 11, 12. Belcourt 26. Bender 3, 31. Bentzon 55. Bernard 52. Bernières, de 18, 51. Berthanne 62. Bertrand de la Tour 54. Bibaud, Max 21, 35. Bibaud, Michael 9, 13, 17, 18. Bigot 13, 14, 17, 51. Binés 35, 37. Bissot 38. Blanc 55. Blanchet 62. Bois 45. Bonenfant 55. Bonnécamp 14, 53, 55, 59. Boston 46. Bostonian 47. Bouchard 53. Boucher 48, 53. Boucherville 32. Boucherville, de 16. Bougainville 18. Bourassa 16, 17, 61, 62. Bourdon 38. Bourinot 31, 60. Bouthillier de Chavigny 31, 39. Brandon 56. Brébeuf, de 14, 32. Brière, de la 27. Briggs 46. Brittany 1, 30. Bruchesi 58. Buies 42, 52. Burtin 12. Byng 39. Cabot, J. 51. Cabot, S. 54. Cadioux 14. Cadioux & Derome 16. Callières 32. Canada 3 et seq. 45, 47. Canadiens des États-Unis 39. Canadiens du Michigan 45. Canotte 39. Cape Breton 11. Cape Santé 60. Carillon 18. Carleton, P. A. 10, 11, 57. Caron, l'Abbé 21, 23, 27, 31. Caron, N. 38. Cartier Brébeuf 31. Cartier, Sir G. 41. Cartier, G. E. 18. Cartier, J. 5, 7, 26, 32, 33, 36. Casgrain, C. E. 35, 53. Casgrain, H. R. 13, 27, 32, 35, 42, 41, 45, 18, 54, 55, 59, 63. Casgrain, P. B. 54. Castell-Hopkins 56, 60. Catacraoni 59. Catholic Schools 61. Centre de France 22. Chagnon 36. Chailly-Bert 59. Chamberlain 27, 39, 33, 38, 39, 63. Champlain 5, 12, 35, 36, 39, 54, 55, 59. Chapais 34, 11, 58, 62. Chapman 31, 43, 58. Charland 61. Charlesbourg 19. Charles Guérin 3, 16, 22. Charlevoix 6, 7. Chateauguay 17, 60. Chauveau 3, 16, 17, 18, 22, 35, 37, 51. Chavigny, de 31, 39. Cheticamp, C. B. 40, 57. Chevilleard, G. 59. Chevrier 39. Clémence Fadden 51. Chinoise 33. Cholmondeley 63. Choquette 53, 60. Chouinard 34. Chouart 39, 42. Christie 17. Churchill 64. Cid 8. Cimon 48. Clapin 42, 48. Clark University 39. Claude de Bermen 35. Claude Paysan 60. Coffin 48. Colas et Collette 17. Colomb 27. Comte de Paris 37. Conan, Laure 36. Constantinople 11. Corbeil 61. Corbolet 22. Corneille 8, 41. Côté, G. 37, 38. Côté, T. 37. Courrier du Canada 43. Coussirat 37. Crémazie 18. Crescence, Marie 14. Cuoq 26, 39, 36, 38, 40, 11. Cuverville, de 55. Damas 11. Dandurand et Lanctôt 37. Dansereau 62. Darmesteter 27, 28. David 12, 13, 35, 37, 12, 48, 52, 55. David Harma 63. Daoust 62. De Cazes 27, 28, 32, 38. De Colles 36, 18, 56, 59. De Foy 41. De Mille 60. Demers 66. Dent 31. Dérôme, P. M. 18. Dérone 59. Desautniers 51, 61. Desjardins 37. Desmazures 32. Desroches 31. Diane de Ville-Marie 58. Dick 34. Dionne 1, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 11, 46, 52, 54, 55, 59, 63. Dominion of Canada 3. Dooley 54. Dorion (brothers) 62. Dorion, L. W. 39. Doucet 59. Doutre 15, 62. Drolet 12. Drummond 53, 54. Dubois 23. Dufau de Malouquet 11. Dufrain 41. Dugas 55, 48. Dumas 16. Dunn 21, 22, 39, 38, 12, 43. Dunne 54. Duplessis 38. Dupuis 11. Durham 19. Egger 27. Elgin, le comte d' 42. Elliott 13, 26, 27, 30, 33. Encyclopédie Canadienne 9. England 27, 31, 59, 59. English 26, 39, 59. Espagne, reine d' 58. États-Unis 11, 18, 64. Europe 11. Evangeline 1, 27, 42. Evanturel 18. Evieux 17. Fabre (archbishop) 63. Fabre, Hector 62. Faillon 9, 10, 13, 41. Faribault 46. Faucher de Saint-Maurice 15, 21, 31, 35, 38, 39, 10, 19, 53. Fénelon 55. Ferland 9, 10, 13, 48. Ferland, A. 61. Fidélis 17. Filière 39. Filiatrault 62. Filteau 41, 18. Fiset 18. Fiske, John 19. Flynn 52, 54. Foix 41. Fontaine 32. Forbes 69. Forbin-Janson de 14. Fortier 39.

- Foursin 36. Foyer Canadien 13, 22, 31. France 59. Franco-Canadien 33. Franco-Normand 38. François de Bienville 17. François de Laval 32. Françoise 39, 45. Fréchette 3, 18, 22, 30, 34, 39, 40, 43, 53, 60, 61, 63. French Canadians 56. Frontenac 7, 12, 14, 18, 51, 56. Gaillic 33. Gaffre 39. Gagnon, A. 32, 36, 44. Gagnon, E. 1, 14, 17, 24, 37, 45, 51, 59. Gagnon, P. 33, 45, 46, 47. Gaidoz 26. Gailly de Taurines 42. Galissonnière (marquis de) 8. Galissonnière, Comte de la 14. Ganong 63. Ganneau 3, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 17, 18. Gaspé, Fils 45. Gaspé, P. 41. Gatiou 60. Gaudet 59. Gauthier 59. Gauvreau 39. Godelle 10, 56. Geiger, abbé 14. Genand 18. Gérin, L. 19, 56, 59. Gérin-Lajoie 3, 16, 17, 22. Germain 31. German 33, 50. Ghyvelde 17, 51, 52. Gingras-Pabé A. 18. Gingras, J. G. 19, 21, 23, 27, 31. Girouard 36, 38, 39, 49, 59. Godefroy 13. Goethe 11. Gohiet 39. Gosselin, Pabé 32, 38, 39, 42, 41, 47, 48, 52, 53, 54, 56, 59. Goyer 54. Granby 38, 40. Grandpré de 52. Grand River 60. Granger (frères) 17. Greeley 19. Guay 21, 35, 41. Guénin 48, 55. Gye, Mue. 36. Haight 51. Haldeman 13. Hale, H. 26. Hallock 1. Hamel 17. Hamon, E. 36. Hannay 56. Hardy 63. Harrison 21. Harris 16. Harvard College 16, 63. Hatfield 28. Hennepin 6, 7, 52. Henry 51. Henshaw 63. Hermine 36. Hontan, de la 7, 12. Howells 4. Huard 14, 53. Hudson Bay 79. Hugo 16, 18, 31, 41. Hunt, T. S. 38. Huron 5, 6. Huston 17. Ile d'Orléans 15. Ibierville 32. Ireland 37. Irish 51. Iroquois 6, 8, 53, 59, 60. Ismaël 39. Jacques et Marie 16. Jamaica 33. Janbert 22, 43. Jean Rivard 3, 16. Jeanne la Fileuse 35. Jersey 40. Jérusalem 14. Jesuit relations 19. Jésuits 6, 42, 44, 49. Jésus Christ 47. Jésus et Marie (Congrégations) 47. Jenne (père le) 18. Jéques 32. John Hopkins 26. Johnson 47. Jónain 23. Jones 41. Jonquière, de la 14. Journaux de Lévis 44. Julien Durham 63. „Justitia“ 54. Kerallain 18. Kings College, Windsor, N. S. 60. Kingsford 3. Kirby 3. Labelle 35, 45, Laberge 62. Labrador 12, 53, 59. Labrie 39, 55. Lacasse 21, 39, 41. Lachine 36. Lacombe 16, 50. Lacordaire 37. Lacorne 43. Laflamme (Mgr.) 58. Laflamme 38, 41, 62. Lafitau 6. Lafleur 36. Lafontaine 37. Lalonde 32. Lalumière 14, 52. Lallemand, G. 32. Lamarre 14. Lanctôt 37. Lanctôt, H. 61. Landry 51. Langelier 35. Langlois 63. Lapatrie 52. Laroque 31. Laroque 52. Larose 58. La Rue 21, 22. Lasalle 6, 7. Laurentides 37. Laurier 34. Lauzon 53. Laval 5, 10, 12, 53. Laval (école normale) 12; university 47; library 53. L'Avenir 49. Laverdière 5, 10, 12. Lavoie 59. Le Beau 59. Leblond de Brumath 32. Le Clercq 6. LeCuyer 16. LeFebvre 55. Legaré 38. Legendre 24, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 46, 47, 55, 56. Le Jeune 26, 48. Le May 18, 36, 37, 39, 47, 58, 60, 63. Lencieux 47. Le Moine 3, 13, 14, 32, 38, 42, 45, 53, 56, 63. Lenoir 18. Leprohon 36, 38. Le Roy 53. Lescarbot 5. L'Espérance 3, 51, 63. Le Sueur 42. Levassour 60. Lévis 35, 46, 48, 55. Lévis (marquis de) 48. Lévis papers 55. Lindsay 35. Littre 30. Landoner 50. Longfellow 4, 16. Lorange 61. Lormier 34. Lorin 42, 44, 56. Lorrain 34. Lortie 53. Louis (le frère) 55. Louis, Paul 59. Louisiana 5, 6, 7, 16, 36. Lusignan 33, 39, 63. Mac Carthy 37. Macdonell 58. Mackenzie River 55. Magazin du Bas Canada 9. Magnan 41, 52. Maguire, abbé 19, 33. Maille 39. Maine 33, 56. Mallet 53. Manitoba 40, 54, 62. Manseau 21. Marlehead 4. Marecau 24. Marcel 63. Marchand, E. 51. Marchand, F. G. 18, 34, 37, 52, 63. Marie de l'Incarnation 14. Marie-Rose 17. Mark Twain 11. Marmette 17, 36. Maroon dialects 33. Martel 59. Martin, Henri 10. Martin (le père) 55. Martineau 48. Massicotte 61. Masson 32. Matapédia 52. Me, Kim 62. Meilleur 19. Memramcook 55. Mercier, H. 31, 37, 39, 47. Mercier, J. E. 47. Mère-Marie Rose 17. Mermet 17, 18. Mesplet 61. Mexico 36. Mexico, Gulf 7. Michel 24. Michigan 56. Mignault 41. Miles 21. Molière 8. Monongahela 34. Montagnes rocheuses 48. Montcalm, Count of 19. Montcalm 35, 55. Montgomery 35, 39. Montigny 15, 52. Montpetit 51. Montréal 5, 32, 39, 46. Morel de la Durantaye 44. Morgan 31. Mornay 17. Mullins 38. Myrand 32, 39, 60. Nancy 44. Nantel 52. Napoléon 18, 41. Naud, Jean 55. Nederkorn 59. Nevers, Ed. de la 18. New-Brunswick 33, 62. New-England 4, 55, 56. New-York 10. Niagara 6. Non-Aryan 33. Norman 22, 27, 28, 40, 42. Normandy 4, 59. North-West 40. Notre Dame des Anges 35. Nouvelle Église 17, 62. Nouvelle France 17, 46, 48, 60. Nouvelle Orléans 10. Nouvelle Revue 25. Nova Scotia 5. O'Brien 17. Observateur Canadien 9. Ogdensburg 39. Ontario 46, 52, 62. Ottawa 15, 51, 54. Ouellet 14. Pacifique Ocean 48. Painchaud 42. Panet 62. Papin 62. Papineau 9. Paquet, E. T. 42. Paquet, L. A. 34. Paradis 31, 47. Paré 60. Parent 62. Paris, G. 28. Paris (papers) 25. Packer 3, 60. Packman 4, 10, 55, 56. Passy 29. Patrie, La 49. Paul 27. Pelland 37. Pêche 59. Periodicals (French-Canad.) 61. Perrault 54, 55. Pettitclair 18. Phipps 17, 39. Picard 22. Picquet 39. Poirier 25, 55. Poisson 41. Poitras 41. Pompadour 38, 56. Pontgravy 5. Pope 32. Poulist 37, 44. Poutinecourt 5. Prince Édouard 42. Protestant Schools 61. Proulx 37, 38. Provencher 58. Prudhomme 18, 35. Pruneau & Kirouac 45. Puyjalon 39, 41, 42. Québec 5, 26, 28, 38, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 54, 59, 62. Quesnel 17, 18. Queylus 48. Racine 41. Racine, Jean 44, 63. Radisson 35, 39, 42. Rameau 10. Recollets 6. Renault 46, 53. Répertoire national 17, 18, 22, 30, 41. Réveillard 11, 21. Reviews, Fr. Can. 61. Revue Canadienne 12, 13. Revue du Clergé français 47. Revue des Deux Mondes 25. Rhéault 17. Riband 53. Rich, O. 45. Richard 45. Richard Carvel 63. Richet 59. Rinfret 33, 40, 50. Rivard 2, 22, 53. Roberts 31, 53. Rochemonteix 42, 41, 45, 48. Romance 23. Rome 38, 41, 48, 58. Rouge, J. P. de la 59. Rosa 54. Rose 31. Rouen 5. Rouillard 58, 60. Rouleau 35, 39, 42, 52. Rousseau 22. Rousseau, E. 31, 51. Routhier 37, 41, 42, 58. Rouvier 32. Rowell 62. Roy, J. E. 35, 38, 42, 53, 59. Roy, P. G. 38, 39, 45, 46, 54. Roy, R. 51. Royal, Jos. 39, 41, 60. Russia 50. Sable (le) 38. Sagard, G. 5, 26. Sagenay 14, 52, 55. St. Alban 53, 49, 51. St. Amant 19. St. Antoine de Padoue 14. St. François de Beauce 36. St. Jean 35, 37, 52. St. Jean, (île) 12. St. Jérôme 35. St. Justin 56, 59. St. Lawrence 5, 15, 55. St. Louis 15, 49. St. Louis (Lac) 38, 39. St. Nicolas (parish) 42. St. Pierre 39, 45. St. Pierre, H. C. 52. St. Roch des Annales 55.

St. Vincent de Paul 54. Ste. Anne 52, 61. Ste. Anne d'Auray 50. Ste. Anne de Beaupré 29, 39, 40, 41. Ste. Anne de la Pêrade 17. Saintes 39. Saintonge 22, 39. Sainville 55. Salaig-nac 32. Salle (cavalier de la) 39, 56. Saturday Reader 13. Sault au Recollet 55. Saunders 63. Saussure 59. Sauvalle, M. 34, 44, 60. Sauvalle, P. M. 36, 44, 63. Savary 31. Scandinavian 33. Scheler 39. Sébillot 26. Shakespeare 41. Shannen 56. Shea 6, 7. Shefford (County) 38. Shel-don 27, 29, 38, 40, 57. Shortis, Valentine 52. Skinner 55. Skipper, Ireson 4. Smith, G. 17. Soirées canadiennes 13, 22, 39. Sophocles 41. South America 16. Squair 29, 38, 40, 46. Sted-man 1. Sulpiciens 54. Suite 3, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21, 25, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 48, 49, 53, 56, 58, 60, 63. Sunnichrast, de 63. Sweetzer 31. Switzerland 18, 50. Sylvain 33. Taché 4, 16. Taka-witha, Cathérine 42. Tanguay 12, 13, 33, 41. Tardivel 21, 23, 27, 31, 35, 45, 63. Tarte 39, 63. Tartate 8. Taschereau, E. A. 35, 38, 47. Taschereau, H. E. 18. Tassé 12, 13, 55, 58, 56, 63. Turines (Gailly de) 42. Temiscouata 69. Ties d'Urbervilles 63. Têtu, D. 35, 49. Têtu (Family) 55. Têtu, (Mgr.) 11, 35, 49, 53, 54, 55. Têtu, H. 41. Têtu, M. H. 55. Thoreau 4. Thwaites 49. Tonty 39. Toronto (Mail) 49. Toronto (University and Library) 29, 46, 60. Toul 41. Townsend 54. Tremblay 11. Trois Rivières 17, 18. Tronjoly 55, 59. Trudelle 49, 55, 58. Turcotte 12, 13. Ursulines 14. Van Bruynel 35. Vérendrye 49. Vérité 43. Vermont 38. Verrean 33, 36, 41, 53, 55, 59. Victoria 42. Victoria, reine 58. Ville-Marie 40, 58. Vincennes 53. Vincent 51. Vol-taire 38, 56. Waddington 59. Warner 4. Waterville 29, 57. Wescott 63. White 62. Whittney Whittier 1. Wiekhan 49. Wil-on 26. Wisconsin University 48. Withrow 31. Wittichelle 61. Wolfe 55. Worcester 27. Wrong 46, 49. Yamachiche 38, 51.



Contents.

Introductory 3. *Origin of Canadian literature* 4. *Narratives* by Jacques Cartier, Marc Lescarbot and Gabriel Sagard 5. *Relations des Jésuites* 6. *Historical accounts of* Fathers Lafitau, Le Clerc and Hennepin 6, 7. Baron de la Hontan's *Nouveaux voyages en Amérique* 7. *Last of the great writers of the early period*; Charlevoix 7. *Review of the first two periods of intellectual development, down to the Union of 1840* 8, 9. *Beginnings of the new literature or third period*; Bibaud, Garneau, Ferland, Faillon 9, 10. *French writings*: Rameau's *La France aux colonies*; *Une colonie féodale*. Réveillaud's *Histoire du Canada et des Canadiens-Français* 10, 11. *Native Canadian writers*: Bédard, Christie, Sulte, Turcotte, L. O. David, Joseph Tassé, l'Abbé Tanguay 11, 12, 13. *Writings in a somewhat different class*: Casgrain, Lemoine 13, 14, 15. Faucher de Saint-Maurice 15. *Best known works of fiction*: De Gaspé, fils, Doutre, L'Ecuyer, Lacombe, Chauveau, Gérin-Lajoie, Taché, De Boucherville, Bourassa, Marmette 15, 16, 17. *Poetry down to 1837*: Ernest Gagnon, Garneau, père et fils, Gérin-Lajoie, Chauveau, Sulte; Quesnel, Mermet, Aubin, Petitclair, Bédard, George Etienne Cartier 17, 18. *Poetry between 1837 and 1850*: Lenoir, Chauveau, Barthe, Dérome, Angers 18. *Later poetry*: Fiset, Prudhomme, Marchand, Evanturel, Gingras, Crémazie 18. *Language, Earliest treatises*: Abbé Maguire, J. G. Gingras, Dr. Meilleur 19, 20, 21. La Rue, Miles, Sanit-Maurice, Sulte, Bibaud 21. *Language treatises between 1880 and 1890*: Dunn, Caron, Gingras, Tardivel, Lacasse 21, 22, 23. Manseau, Gagnon, Michel, Marceau, Harrison, Réveillaud, Legendre 24, 25. Poirier, Sulte, Legendre, Gaidoz and Sébillot 25, 26, 27. Elliot 26, 27. De Cazes, Casgrain, De la Brière 27. Legendre 28. Sheldon 29. Squair 29, 30. Fréchette 30. *General works, cyclopaedias, guide-books etc.* on the history, language, and literature of Canada 30, 31. *Bibliography of French-Canadian works between 1890 and 1900* 32. *Final summary and conclusion* 61.

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